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BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
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All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,706—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th Nov.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Anens	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Farcham	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	P. Berbericlich	4,154	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 990.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

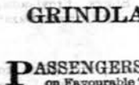
STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st November, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Nov. 1902.
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 4 Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "SANTHIA," 5,151 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NUDDIA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 31st October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S.S. "MASSILIA" of 6,000 TONS.

SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 12TH NOVEMBER, 1902.



HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 10th November,

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th October 1902.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.
COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE
ON DRAUGHT.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS
TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.
served till 8-45 P.M.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS
THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES
PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.
SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

THE TWO BES
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

C. M. BHESANIA,
MERCER,
117, HORBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.
THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.
A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.
WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.
On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month. :4 ,, ,, 26 ,,

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of 4 Insulators	,, 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND
CATERERS,
HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MYSORE COFFEE.
THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.
GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.
GUARANTEED PURE.
NO ADMIXTURES.
In ¼, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.
REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.
SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,
¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.
5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5 4.
A 7-lb. Cannister ,, for Rs. 7.
THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

THE END OF ECZEMA IN SIGHT.
IF you wish to get rid of ECZEMA or any form of SKIN TROUBLE as easily as you can be cured of an ordinary cold, all you have to do is to obtain a bottle of "ANTEXEMA." This remedy, when sparingly applied, gives immediate relief from itching and burning, and if persevered with, will effectually cure any form of inflammatory skin trouble.
It is sold in bottles, price, Re 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:
MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December, 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, Intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3-8 per Share (free of Income Tax), will be payable on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 29th inst.

By Order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 30th October, 1902.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1902, at the rate of Rs. 16 (ten) per share will be PAID on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES on and after MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1902, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 45 Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY, BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO DELHI FOR THE CORONATION DURBAR.

AS a large number of First and Second Class Passengers are likely to require accommodation by Railway to Delhi DURING THE CORONATION ASSEMBLY, passengers are recommended to give as early notice as possible at the Station of departure when they propose to travel.

Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed between the 1st December, 1902, and 1st of January, 1903. Application for reserved accommodation during this period should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,,	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months.....	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months.....	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NO ONE CAN DO
WITHOUT ME
THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... ,, 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvissor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25.
(Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable
WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do, at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS,

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay fancy prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Bombay; Main Street, Poona.

LIFE INSURANCE.—An Officer writes to Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S. Retd. thus :—"During the past year I have studied the position and terms of the leading Assurance Societies, and I am quite convinced that by following your advice I shall benefit by some hundreds of pounds" Mr. H.'s pamphlet is available to all officers and professional men (unconnected with insurance), gratis.—28, Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

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The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwook household furniture, glassware and crockery, Indian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, large fowl house, etc., the property of Commander G. S. HEWETT and J. BROOKS, Esq.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur, Hansali Road, opposite the Boy's School (near the Dadur Station), the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, platedware, Boudoir cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, child's pony, lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of G. M. GREGDU, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the LEASE HOLD LANDS, together with the buildings standing thereon, belonging to the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., situated at Wari Bundar, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture-holders of the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Wari Bundar, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m.

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the trustees of the debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, IRON SAFE, SILVER ORNAMENTS, LAMPS, PICTURES, RAPESEEDS, WATCHES, UTENSILS, &c.

By order of N. W. Kemp, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Cursondas Ramdas Bhanjee and another insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1902, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of grey shirting, dhoties, cloth samples, silver badge, G. S. Ltd., thin ivory bangles, lamps, pictures, carved box, tin boxes, empty Mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, copy press, padlocks, &c. Also in re Vithaldas (alias Chaturbhuj Megji Bhatia), traded as Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, an insolvent, consisting of 20 pieces of nainsook.

Also in re Pitamber Bhojraj, an insolvent, consisting of 1 silver waist band, 2 silver hollow navrees and 2 silver hollow kadas. Also in re Lowjee Mukonjee Josey, an insolvent, consisting of iron safe, mirror, clock, steel trunk, pagary padars, N. S. spoons and forks.

Also, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of 13 bags of rape seeds, gold and silver rings, watches, embroidered cap, sarees, utensils, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILLS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart I., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property in one lot :—

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevie, in Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21399 square yards or thereabouts, (of which 20520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill machinery both lying and fixed thereon.

The Machinery, &c., consists among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines now indicating about 425 I H P by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 160 lbs pressure per square inch by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow exhaust and Brighton Scutching lap, roving frames, some by Plat Bros. some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Plat Brothers, also mules by Plat Brothers and Mac Gregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels fire service, and other accessories, &c., &c.

The mill consists of about 14,446 spindles in all and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart I., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 p. m, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly consisting of three separate pieces of land) with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, in the Sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,035 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, partly by the property of Pestonjee Framjee Darji, partly by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee Khatoke, and partly by the property of Motilbai, widow of Maneckjee Nowrojee Wadia, on the west by Hornby Road aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of the said Pestonjee Framjee Darji, partly by a Sweeper's Passage, and partly by the Parsee Fire-temple called or known as Dadyseth's Agiary, and on the south partly by the property of Rustomjee Dadabhoy Sethna, partly by the property of the said Jamsetji Framji Khatoke, partly by the property of the said Motibai, widow, partly by the property of Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha, partly by the property of Cowasjee Edulje Mody, partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondee, partly of the property of Bezonjee Allbless, and partly by the property of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, and which said piece of land, messuages and hereditaments were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 5 and 10-12, and are now assessed under Nos. 2127 Hornby Road, and No. 10-12, Bomonjee Lane, and were Nos. 1365 and 1390, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 186, 188, and 189, Collector's new Nos. 5041, 5045, old Survey Nos. 1238, 1252 and 6 and new Survey Nos. 9398 and 9395, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

Matico Capsules and Injection still maintain their reputation for the cure of those inconvenient diseases, about which the least said the better.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.

No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Market closed on account of Dewalee holidays.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 9-16
Bar Silver	23 1-4

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

Saturday.—Only important changes in the pressure are a slight to brisk decrease in the Central and United Provinces and a brisk to rapid decrease in the Brahmaputra Valley. Conditions are more settled in North-West India, and the temperature is falling rapidly there and in Central India. Showers have fallen at Satpuras, Central India, Deccan, and South Peninsula, most important of which are Saugor 4 inches, Hoshangabad and Colombo 2 1-2 inches, and Trincomalee, Cochin, Indore, and Sutna one inch. The weather is feebly disturbed in the Brahmaputra Valley and in the central parts of the country, and slight showers may again occur in South Peninsula during the day.

Sunday.—Pressure has changed by only small amounts and the distribution of pressure is practically the same as yesterday. Showers have fallen on the Madras Coast, Deccan, South India, parts of Central Provinces and Central India. Wellington has received 2 1-2 inches; Chitaldroog and Cocanada, 1 1-2; Masulipatam and Khandwa, one inch. Fine clear weather prevails in the north-west of India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole of the reporting area. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 10° to 16° in defect of normal in Berar, at Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore Khandwa and Malegaon, and the minimum continues generally in excess in all districts. The temperature ranged from 96° at Karachi to 59° at Sirsa, Jaipur and Ajmer.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts except in the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat. Humidity has increased considerably in Cutch and Kathiawar and at Jaipur, Deesa and Rajkot.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Saugor (4'14"), Colombo (2'52"), Hoshangabad (2'35") over an inch at Aurangabad (1'52") and Cochin (1'02"), and light to moderate showers in Berar and at Indore, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam.

Weather.—An area of abnormally low pressure lies over Deccan, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Cochin, Mysore and Madras, where the weather is still in a slightly unsettled condition. Rain is likely in Berar and the Central Provinces. Local rain is also probable over Deccan and Madras.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st October, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29'773
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81'8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75'9
Dew Point	73'6
Relative humidity of Air	0'785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1'2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	87'1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77'4
General Directions of wind.*	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	139

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER NITHSDALE.

THE steamer Nithsdale, Captain G. Hadden, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Colombo which port she left on the 27th October. She has came to Bombay for repairs. It will be remembered that the vessel had struck on the Maldive Islands in September last, and it was supposed at the time that the vessel would be a complete wreck, but providentially she got off from her perilous position in a few days subsequently after receiving serious damage.

A DESPATCH story comes from Mr. Chamberlain's department, which (writes "A. M." in the "St James's Gazette") for daring and audacity would not be easy to beat. A popular major was sent some years ago to establish order in a small township in Africa which had been placed temporarily in charge of the local military commandant, a man who had risen rapidly from the position of storekeeper, and who, not satisfied with his official elevation, had elevated himself on the day the major arrived by drinking too much. The first act of the major was to place the commandant under lock and key, but the inebriate managed to burst his bonds and invade the telegraph office, from which place he despatched this wire to the Colonial Office: "Chamberlain, London. Man here named Thorold questions my sobriety. Who is Thorold? Wire at once to avert bloodshed."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

SECUNDERABAD (DECCAN).

DEATH.

TALUKDAR—PATEL—November 1, at her residence Secunderabad (Deccan), Jeeloobai, widow of the late Mr. Byramji Maneckji Talukdar, and daughter of the late Mr. Dhunjibhoy Framjee Patel, aged 50 years. Deeply regretted by her relations and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANN—October 26, at Sabara Factory, Raj Darbhunga Purneah, the wife of A E Brann, of a son.
BRUCE-HAMILTON—October 17, at Delhi, the wife of J Bruce-Hamilton, E I Railway, of a son.
CYRIL WOOD—October 9, at Belmont, Cotacamund, the wife of Capt Cyril Wood, I S C, of a son.
O'DOWD—October 23, at Jamalpur, E I Railway, the wife of Thos E O'Dowd, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—LAKE—October 29, at St Mathias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev A A Sharp, M A, Helen Eveline, daughter of Mr W T Lake, European Engine Driver, S I Ry, to J H Clark, Covenanted Engine Driver, S I Ry, late of Billiquay.
GOSS—BELCHER—October 28, at St Andrew's Chrch, Calcutta, by the Rev T Scott, M A, B D, W L Goss, of Bullabarrie Tea Estate, to Sissie, eldest daughter of W B Belcher, Esq, Holkham, Norfolk.

DEATH.

DOVE—October 18, at Indore, Frank Dove, Captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, aged 35 years.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING,

APPLY TO

SHAPURJI & Co.,

BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS.

To the ELITE of BOMBAY.

Over 32 Years in the Line.

No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Bowen House, Apollo Bunder,
Bombay, 15th October, 1902.

MESSRS. SHAPURJI, & Co., have been my BAZAR AGENTS, and have always GIVEN SATISFACTION ever since I first dealt with them in 1892.

(Sd.) WALTER HARVEY,
Manager Departments Nos. 1, 2, & 3,
Army and Navy Co-operative Stores.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 0-56m., 14-3a. Low water, 6-41m., 4-7a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
The Sun Mills, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

THE steamer Satara, Captain S. J. Goss, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, brought 588 horses.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Steinberger entered and the steamer Moshtari left on Saturday. The steamers Indravati, Rajapuri, Khalif, and the Portuguese Gunboat Mandovy also left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Persia entered yesterday. The steamer Arabia left the docks on Saturday and the steamer Imperatrix left yesterday.

KUMAR SHREE MANSUR KACHAR OF JASDAN.—On Saturday evening, in honour of H. H. Prince Mansur Kachar of Jasdan who is here on a visit, a tea-party was held at the Pedhi of Azam Vajeshanker Gavarishanker by Mr. Anandlal P. About fifty other gentlemen were present. The Prince having partaken of the refreshments, attar and pan sopari were distributed, and the meeting dispersed at about 6-30 p. m.

A DESERTED CHILD.—A Coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday at the Motlibai Hospital, on the body of a newly born female child. The child was found lying on the side of Nawab's Tank Road, Mazagon, by a European, who informed the Police. It was alive and crying. The police had it removed to the Motlibai Hospital where it died on Saturday morning. There were no marks of violence on the body. The cause of death was attributed to exhaustion accelerated by exposure. A verdict of death from exhaustion accelerated by exposure was returned by the jury.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, relative to the death of Jeevibai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years. The deceased was the wife of one Vithal Succaram, a labourer, and lived with him in a hut at Kala Chowkey Road. She suffered from measles some months ago, and since then she had been strange in her ways and strayed away from home occasionally. She was missed from home on Thursday night. On Saturday morning her body was found floating in a quarry hole off Parel Tank Road. There were no marks of violence on the body.—A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE CORONATION MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—The formal ceremony of restarting the mill formerly known as the Peeroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, took place at the mill premises at Haines Road, on Saturday. The mill property was purchased lately by Messrs. Chhoi Kooka and Company, and it has been now formed into a joint stock concern called The Coronation Mills Company, Limited. The mill contains about 40,000 spindles both mule and ring, etc. Messrs. B. A. Wadya, Bar.-at-Law, Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharocha, Premchand Roychand, Kawasha Ruttonjee Dubash, Cowasjee Nowrojee Chhoi, and Rustomjee Muncherjee Kooka, form the board of the company which has been started with a capital of seven lacs divided into 1,400 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each. Out of this 1,200 shares have already been subscribed.

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on Saturday in Jackeria Street, regarding the death of Ahmed Soomar, a Mahomedan hawker in clothes, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased had been strange in his ways since the death of his father about three months ago. At 5 o'clock on Saturday morning Ahmed left home to go to Jackeria Musjid for prayers. As he did not return from the mosque as usual, his brother Cassum went in search of him, and found the Police dragging the tank in the compound of the mosque. On enquiry he ascertained that the deceased arrived at the mosque early in the morning and went to the tank to perform ablution, and that immediately after the crier heard a splash, and found the deceased had disappeared. The Police recovered the body of the deceased from the tank in about an hour's time.—The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

"KAJU" LIQUOR FROM GOA.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. J. M. Payne, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of a Goanese man, name unknown, who arrived in Bombay early on Friday morning from Goa by the Shepherd Company's steamer Shastri. It appears that the deceased had brought with him, from Goa, four bottles of "Kaju" liquor. When the vessel was brought alongside the wharf at Mody Bunder at 4 o'clock in the morning for the landing of the passengers, he began to make the most of the liquor, which he probably knew, would otherwise be seized by the Abkari Officers. So, while the passengers were preparing to land, he was seen sitting on the deck with a bottle of liquor in one hand and a china cup in the other. He rapidly swallowed one bottle and proceeded slowly with the other. When he had finished the other bottle he could hardly stand. When asked to land he replied unintelligibly. Eventually he was disembarked and taken into the shed where he lay down on a bench and went to sleep. The Police were informed, and he was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The man had with him a box, which on being opened was found to contain two other bottles of "Kaju" liquor. He was detained under treatment in the hospital, but did not recover and died on Saturday morning, the cause of death being due to alcoholic poisoning. The information was circulated throughout the town but no one came forward to identify the deceased.—The jury returned a verdict of death from alcoholic poisoning.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE LAST DAY.

Notwithstanding that there was a rival attraction on Saturday—a cricket match between the Bombay and Parsee Gymkhanas—the attendance at the mounted sports on Saturday afternoon was very good, and a very interesting conclusion to a very pleasant week was witnessed. The programme of events were mostly of the nature of consolation races, and in view of the fact that the Gymkhana Committee were "At Home" to the members and friends in the evening it was not a long one. The races again proved exceedingly interesting. The postillion race was spoiled by an accident, Mr. F. R. Hill being thrown when half-way round the course. He was unhurt, however. Mr. Fischer was easily first in the Pony Hurdle Race, and Mr. W. E Crum, on Mr. J. H. Symington's brown waler Jane, also scored an easy victory in the Consolation Scurry for Horses and Waler Ponies. Mr. Fischer's Sincere won for the second time during the afternoon in the Consolation Scurry for Arab and C. B. Ponies. This race was a capital one, and was productive of a very exciting finish. As has been mentioned, the Committee were "At Home" after the races, and a very pleasant hour was spent in the Gymkhana tennis courts during the distribution of the prizes. The band of the Oxford Light Infantry was present during the day, and provided an excellent programme of music. The following were the details :—

POSTILLION RACE.—To ride one horse and lead another over given course.

D. N. Graham ... 1
P. G. Brown ... 2
F. R. Hill ... (came down.)

PONY HURDLE RACE.—Open to ponies 14-1 and under that have not won Rs. 50. Arab and C.-B's. catchweights 10 1-2 stone and over. Waler and English Ponies 12 1-2 stone and over.

P. F. Fischer's b a p Sincere ... 1
Mitchell's b a p Bayleaf ... 2
D. N. Graham's g a p Dawn ... 3

Won easily. Five started.

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.

H. E. John (nominated by Mrs. John) ... 1
P. F. Fischer (nominated by Mrs. Reid) ... 2

CONSOLATION SCURRY for horses and Waler ponies that have run but not won at the meeting. Catch weights over 11 1-2 stone.

J. H. Symington's b w m Jare (25 yards) W. E. Crum ... 1
H. Symood's b w m Surprise (15 yards) W. Gibson ... 2
G. A. Strath's b w Trilby (25 yards) ... 3

Won easily by a length and a half.

CONSOLATION SCURRY for Arab and C.-B. Ponies that have run but not won at the meeting. Distance—Handicap. Catchweights over 11 1-2 stone.

P. F. Fischer's Sincere (10 yards) Owner ... 1
T. W. Birkett's g a p Kilwa (20 yds) Capt. Bartholomew ... 2
P. Edgecombe's g a p Silvertail (20 yds.) Owner ... 3

Won by half a length after a good race.

MATCH—Catchweights, 10 1-2 stone.

C. W. M. Maydwell's g a p Titus (Scratch) P. F. Fischer ... 1

Beat

F. C. Vaughan's br cb g Maintop (25 yards) Capt. Benwell ... 2

Won easily by three lengths.

ADVENTURES OF A CAPE COLONIST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, one Maxwellie Stephens Falsone, styling himself a Cape Eurasian of De Arr, Cape Colony, appeared before Mr. Sanders Slater and presented a petition, in which he stated that he was a wanderer in India. He left home in August, 1899, in search of his uncle, who had been banished from the Cape in consequence of the Jameson Raid on the 13th September, 1895, for a term of fourteen years. Petitioner met with no success in his search. He had disobeyed his parents and had come to India, and had now to suffer the consequences. A year and three months after he left home his father died in the war. In India he had met with starvation and pestilence. He could not get a job without acquaintances or a "bribe," or some cunning knowledge which they had in this country. Petitioner had written a letter to his step-mother shortly after his father's death, but she would not forgive him, and he had now lost all his farming business, and was now desolate and a wanderer without possessing a cent. Petitioner asked to be sent back either to the Cape or to Calcutta.

The Magistrate, having perused the petition, said he was sorry he could not send the petitioner either to the Cape or to Calcutta.

Petitioner said he could work as a fitter, and asked if he could not be provided with work of that kind.

The Magistrate said he could not find him work.

Petitioner having said that he did not like to walk the streets of Bombay without work, his Worship suggested his going into the Government Workhouse, and this was readily assented to.

The Magistrate, under the Vagrancy Act, inquired into Falsone's nationality on his being charged by Constable Solway as a vagrant. Falsone said his father was a farmer in Montreal, Canada.

Eventually the Magistrate declared Falsone a vagrant, and sent him to the Government Workhouse.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, from Karachi, which port she left on the 29th October, with the following troops on board :—Captain Bartrum, 1st West York Regiment ; Lieutenant Paterson, 1st Bedford Regiment ; Lieutenant H. Meynell, 2nd Suffolk Regiment ; Captain and Mrs. Leiceister, Cheshire Regiment ; Colonel J. A. Bell, Sind District Staff ; Captain Farnell, Sind District Staff ; Miss Bell, Sind District Staff ; Captain W. St. L. Saunders, 2nd Suffolk Regiment ; Mrs. Belli Bivar, 7th Bombay Lancers ; Mrs. Bond, Medical Department ; Miss Craigie, District Staff ; Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Patrick, Port Trust ; Chief Engineer Broadbent, Marine Dept. ; Commander Aves, Royal Indian Marine ; Mrs. Donavan, Ordnance Dept. ; Mrs. Mathias and 3 children, S. and T. Dept. ; Conductor H. Holdin, wife, and 3 children, and Sub. Condr. Kelly, Ordnance Dept. ; 323 non-commissioned officers and men, 20 women, and 42 children, 3 men, 3 women, and 12 children, Army Hospital Corps ; and 19 followers. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock, and attached the British to the Colaba Depot and the natives to the 21st Bombay Infantry, pending despatch to their destinations.

The Clive will again sail for Karachi on the 5th instant, with a draft of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, which is expected here on same date, by the transport Plassy.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being a stranger in this city, I am surprised to see that the fresh water taps in private dwellings start flowing at 11 p.m., since, if this practice is a usual one, the Municipal authorities must lose hundreds of gallons of water in a single night. I have been in Bombay for nearly three weeks now, and have noticed that the taps flow very regularly at 11 p.m., and continue flowing all night. I was turning a tap off the other night at 11-50 p.m., when one of my companions wanted to know what I was doing, so I told him I was turning off the water, when he said, "Hang the water, let it rip." This is exactly what the average man would say, but I would ask, "Where does the Bombay Municipality come in"?—Yours, &c.,

A VISITOR.

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSI GYMKHANA

A match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi Gymkhana was held on Saturday in order to keep the players in touch with the game, in view of the important matches to be held shortly. The Gymkhana put a strong team into the field, and the Parsis also were well represented, but the game was by no means so interesting as one might have expected.

A poor start was made by the Gymkhana, who were first at the wicket. Harrington was bowled by Daver with the first ball of the match, and, with the total at six, Aston put another of Daver's up in the slips, and was taken by M. D. Kanga. Sale was clean bowled by Mehta, after having made 13, which included two boundaries, and with the total at 17, Burns also succumbed to Daver's bowling, being smartly stumped by D. D. Kanga, without having scored. Mead was afterwards taken in the slips by H. Kanga off Mehta before another run was added. Milne hit the ball right out of the ground for four, but after having made another four and a single, his wicket also fell to Mehta's bowling. Mr. Rumboll lost his wicket on precisely the same manner as Mr. Burns had done, and later on D. D. Kanga followed up his previous successes by stumping Captain MacDonald. Mehta took six wickets for 19, and Daver five wickets for 22.

The Parsis did much better, but their play was by no means so interesting as is usually the case. D. D. Kanga was top scorer with 25, and Daver and Vacha also made over 20 each. The innings closed for 139.

The Gymkhana afterwards went in a second time and did a little better, scoring 68 for the loss of three wickets before time was called. Of these Mr. Cheetham scored 31 and Mr. Harrington 22 not out. The innings was notable for a fine drive by Mr. Milne, probably one of the best ever made on the Gymkhana ground. The ball travelled quite 120 yards and dropped in the second tennis court, remote from the cricket pitch. The following were the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Cheetham, not out	7	c Mehta, b Lala	32
Mr Harrington, b Daver	0	not out	21
Mr Burns, st D D Kanga, b Daver	0	b D D Kanga	3
Mr Milne, b Mehta	11	b Lala	9
Mr Aston, c M D Kanga, b Daver	4	not out	0
Mr Sale, b Mehta	13		
Mr Mead, c Kanga, b Mehta	0		
Mr Rumboll, st D D Kanga, b Daver	0		
Major Walton, b Mehta	0		
Mr Coombs, b Mehta	0		
Mr Walcott, c and b Mehta	5		
Capt McDonald, st D D Kanga, b Daver	1		
Extras	0	Exras	3
Total	41	Total (for 3 wkts)	68

PARSI GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr H D Kanga, c Rumboll, b Cheetham	0
Mr A H Mehta, l-b-w, b Coombs	12
Mr D D Kanga, c Coombs, b Cheetham	8
Mr K P Lalla, c Rumboll, b Cheetham	25
Mr Darab D Kanga, c Cheetham, b Rumboll	1
Mr M B Vatcha, c Rumboll, b Sale	21
Mr M H Sanjana, b Cheetham	3
Mr M D Kanga, b Rumboll	6
Mr P H Daver, b Coombs	24
Mr J J Pocha, c Walcott, b Sale	8
Mr K E Mody, c Sale, b Rumboll	8
Mr Bottlewalla, not out	12
Extras	11
Total	139

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Daver	9'1	1	22	5
Mr Mehta	9	4	19	6

PARSI GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Cheetham	19	3	43	4
Mr Coombs	9	0	30	2
Mr Rumboll	12'3	3	30	3
Mr Sale	8	1	25	2

MEETING OF MILL HANDS AT GRANT ROAD.

THEY DISOWN THEIR LEADERS.

Invitations in Marathi signed by Mr. N. G. Pawaree and fourteen others were distributed in the mills a few days ago, asking the mill-hands to assemble on the Hindu new year's day at the Grant Road Ripon Theatre. The object announced in these bills was to start a relief fund in commemoration of his Majesty Emperor Edward VII's Coronation. The mill-hands, it seems, not approving of the lead taken by the gentlemen signing the bills, as they were most of them landed proprietors, merchants, actors, school masters, clerks, and municipal servants—and not in any way connected with the mill-hands of Bombay—held a preliminary meeting of their own when they disapproved of the steps proposed to be taken by the signatories.

According to the invitations issued, about 200 mill-hands assembled on Saturday morning. The gathering looked poor, and it appeared the mill operatives did not muster strong, as the meeting was convened by parties who had little to do with the mill industry. Mr. R. T. Hajib was called to the chair. Mr. K. A. Keluskar explained the objects of the meeting, and moved the first resolution, about the starting of the Relief Fund—from 1st January—the Delhi Durbar Day. Mr. Patankar, an actor, seconded the proposition, at the same time stating how much he was helping the mill hands of Bombay by giving benefit performances in their aid. He then addressed his colleagues on the platform and exhorted them to follow his example. Several mill hands addressed the meeting, giving out that they had no leaders, and those inviting them to attend the meeting had no connection with the mill industry. The late Rao Bahadur Lokhunde, who was one of them, had worked throughout his life and conducted the "Din Bandhu" in their interests, and was their leader. Since his demise the Bombay mill-hands had had no leader who could be so called, though on several occasions attempts had been made to call meetings which were not representative. One speaker from the gallery shouted that on the last Coronation day, though some of the would-be leaders assured the mill hands that they would use their influence with the mill owners and see that they were paid their wages for the holiday given in celebration of the coronation in Bombay, yet the mill hands to their great regret found that nothing came out of it, and that these leaders had really no influence whatsoever.

Mr. Parlulekar moved the second proposition about the deduction of one pice from the wages of the mill hands every month, with the co-operation of the mill owners. This proposition appeared to be repugnant to the mill-hands, and the meeting at this stage became very noisy, several speakers protesting at the proposal, pointing out the impracticability of getting capitalists to forward the interests of the labouring classes. One or two speakers disowned the leaders and remarked that one mill operative was prepared to subscribe Rs. 1,000 if a substantial sum was put down by the organisers of the meeting. This was followed by general protests against the proceedings, on the ground that the first resolution having not been carried out the meeting should be dissolved. In the general confusion the mill hands left the theatre in a body and the meeting dispersed.

DEPARTURE OF THE PATRICK STEWART.

The Indian Goverment Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with the following passengers on board:—Col. Bell, Miss Bell, Miss Cragie, Miss Palliser, Miss Ffinch, Misses Johnson, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Cordeiro, and two children, Miss Cordeiro, Mrs. S. A. Cordeiro and four children, Mr. Camillo Cordeiro, Mr. Leo Cordeiro, Mr. Noel Hamilton, Mrs. W. Watson and two children, and 27 deck.

MR. WILLIAM RIGNOLD, the actor whose total blindness for the last five years has necessitated a very proper appeal to the theatrical profession and the public on his behalf, has played many important parts with distinction during his long and active career, but one is particularly worthy of notice at the present moment. This was Joe, a sailor, in a piece by Dion Boucicault, called "Elfie," produced by the author at the Gaiety Theatre, in December, 1871. The character, admirably represented by the actor, was supposed to be blind. Such a foreshadowing of a calamity probably stands alone among the painful curiosities of the stage.

THE INCOME-TAX.

THE DOUBLE BURDEN.

MERCANTILE PETITION TO THE VICEROY.

THE following petition, which has been signed by every member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and every member of the Calcutta Trades Association, has been forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

Your Memorialists are subjects of his Majesty the King, Emperor of India, and derive their respective incomes either from salaries or professional incomes earned in India, or from the profits of business carried on, or from investment made in India.

2.—On all such incomes as aforesaid there is payable and paid to the Government of India an Income-Tax at the rate of five pies in the rupee or rather more than six pence per pound sterling under the provisions of the Indian Income-Tax Act 1886 by which Act such tax has been imposed and been payable since the 1st April, 1886.

3.—The tax levied in India under the said Income-Tax Act 1886 is also paid by persons resident in the United Kingdom on investments in India.

(a) Made and held by persons resident in the United Kingdom.

(b) Made by persons while resident in India and preparatory to retirement so as to provide an income for their support after such retirement.

(c) Made by persons while resident in India, who have since died, and the income derived from which supports their families.

4.—Such income arising or accruing in India, or part thereof, is also from time to time remitted to the United Kingdom for the support of the families of the persons to whom the same income accrues, or for their own support while temporarily absent from India and residing in the United Kingdom on leave or to recover their health by change of air.

5.—All such income arising or accruing in India is, when received in the United Kingdom, also subject to the charge for income-tax levied and payable in the United Kingdom under the Acts for the time being in force there in that behalf.

6.—Your Memorialsits, while willing to contribute their quota to Imperial Taxation in proportion to their incomes, submit that they should not be required to do more and that all income which is subject to payment of Indian income-tax, should, to the extent of that tax be relieved from the payment of income-tax in the United Kingdom.

7.—Apart from the injustice of a double income-tax being levied on income arising or accruing in any of the British Possessions, it is evident that the fact of such double duty being levied, must tend to discourage capitalists in the United Kingdom from investing in Indian undertakings, and to check the supply to India of British capital which is so much needed for the proper development of the country.

8.—The question of the payment of this double income-tax was brought up in the House of Commons by the late Sir George Baden-Powell on the 13th June, 1898, in the shape of an amendment to the Finance Bill of that year, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while admitting that the matter was one deserving of consideration, said that he did not think that it was ripe for action, and the amendment was withdrawn.

9.—The same question was also raised at the meeting of your Excellency's Council on the 3rd February, 1899, when the Hon. Mr. (now Sir) Allan Arthur asked whether the Government of India would move the Secretary of State for India to endeavour to arrange that income-tax should not be levied in England on incomes on which Indian income-tax had already been paid, and the Hon. Sir James Westland stated in reply that the Secretary of State would be communicated with on the matter. Your Memorialists are not aware what reply has been received from the Secretary of State to such communication.

10.—At the fourth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire held in London in 1900, the following resolution was passed :—That it is inequitable that Income-Tax be levied in the United Kingdom on profits made in British Colonies and Possessions, upon which Income-Tax has been paid in such Colonies or Possessions, and that it is equally inequitable that Income-Taz be paid in any British Colony or Possessions on profits made in the United Kingdom upon which Income-Tax has been paid in the United Kingdom, and that representation be made to the Home and Colonial Governments urging the repeal of enactments imposing double Income-Tax on British subjects.

11.—The principle which your Memorialists submit should be applied to Income-Tax, namely, that nowhere in the countries subject to His Majesty the King-Emperor should there be a double taxation in respect of the same subject-matters, has been admitted to be sound and just in respect of death duties and under the Finance Act 1894 (57 and 58 Vic. Cap. 30) there is allowed to be deducted from the Estate duty payable under that Act in the United Kingdom by reason of the death of any person, the amount payable as duty by reason of such death in respect of any property situate in any British possession. Your Memorialists submit that this principle is equally applicable to Income-Tax.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that Your Excellency will be pleased

1.—To take this Memorial into favourable consideration.

2.—To represent the matter to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, and to assist your Memorialists by such other means as are open to Your Excellency to obtain relief from payment of the double Income-Tax levied and payable as herein before in this Memoral stated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels, 3,502 tons, Captain F Ziltlosen, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,322 tons, Captain C McFee, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Steinberger, 2,311 tons, Captain R Feltrup, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Hamburg, 21st September, via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 20th October, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Brodie, Mrs Brodie, two Misses Elliott, Mr Howkes, Mr D Miller, Mr Thompson, Mr and Mrs Jackson, three officers and 56 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Steinberger s	Feltrup	Hamburg, Sept 21
Nov. 1	Dwarka s	Robertson	Karachi, Oct 30
	Orisa s	Metcalfe	Calcutta, Oct 21
2	St Irene s	Clements	Batoum, Oct 11
	Satara s	Goss	Melbourne, Sept 28
	Nithsdale s	Hadden	Colombo, Oct 27

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Imperatrix s	Bellen	Trieste, &c
	Arabia s	Parfitt	London
	I G T S Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachi
	Neidenfels s	Zittlosen	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Aston Hall, Captain McFee, obtained her port clearance on Saturday, for Karachi.

The steamer Persia, entered for loading on Saturday, for Aden.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 29—Str. Vasconia, Blane, Marseilles 16th July ; and barque Inglewood, Larson, Algoa Bay 26th Aug.
Oct. 30—Strs Malda, Thomson, Rangoon 27th Oct ; Lai Sang, Tadd, Hongkong 16th Oct ; Clan Macpherson, Simpson Glasgow 23rd Aug.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29—Strs. Twingone and a steamer.
Oct. 30—Strs Ujina, Ameer, Borneo and Hardwick Hall.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, OCTOBER 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, OCTOBER 31.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamers China and Samatra arrived here this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rasmora s—30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.
Massilia s—48 bales wool, R M Kooka ; 4,017 cwt rapeseed, 2,600 cwt jowari and 5,500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Nankin s—14 casks Indian chutney, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fulwell s—300 cwt gum, J Narbheram ; 499 cwt myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—3,000 cwt poppyseed, 2,500 cwt gram and 5,500 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—300 bales twist, N J Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—200 cwt sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"a" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1902.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND SIAM.

By the convention between France and Siam which was concluded early this month, France made a better bargain than our home contemporaries appear to suppose. Since 1893 she held Chantabun, made vexatious regulations as to the treatment of persons of Asiatic origin, and in every possible way rendered herself obnoxious to the Siamese. For the "privilege of subjecting Siam to an annoyance which she bore impatiently" France has agreed to accept in exchange twenty thousand kilometres of territory and exclusive rights in the construction of railways and other public works. In the convention, brief summaries of which only reached us by wire, the first articles provide for the concession of territory to the French, and of the preferential consideration of France in the matter of public works, but it is stipulated at the same time that with the use of ports, canals, and railways in the Siamese part of the basin of the Mekong, as well as of those in other parts of the Kingdom, no differential duty shall be established contrary to the principle of commercial equality. Up to this point everything is in favour of France, but she relinquishes something to Siam in agreeing to revise the lists of so-called French subjects, and Asiatic-French subjects from the point of view of jurisdiction shall be amenable to Siamese law, and shall be tried by the Siamese Courts. It was anticipated that France would demand the employment of a certain number of Frenchmen in the positions now occupied by British officials, but no stipulation to that end is embraced in the convention. All the same, we learn from Paris that it is hoped there that Frenchmen will now obtain a larger share in the public service than heretofore. They nurse this hope in the belief that the effect of the convention will not only be to remove grievances, but to create a better and more friendly feeling between France and Siam. Whether that better feeling will ever exist is extremely problematical, for in the first place France still stands in the same position she did with respect to the evacuation of Chantabun in that she will not withdraw a single file of her garrison until Siam has performed her part of the agreement. And furthermore the French colonial party is not and will not be satisfied until France has swallowed up the whole of the Siamese territory which lies to the east of the Menam. Even the "Journal des Debats" does not hesitate to speculate in the possibility of a further advance, and thinks that a resolute and attentive diplomacy will be able to assure for France in the entire Mekong valley, and without in any way resorting to arbitrary means, that situation which is necessary to French security. No doubt the value to France of the new convention will depend on the way it is put in force.

That is an observation which cuts both ways. France fully intends that it shall be of value, and on this point the British Foreign Office received timely warning early in the present year from one of its own most capable officers at Bangkok. We have reason to know that Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac, whose services were lent to Siam by the Indian Government, addressed a confidential minute to Downing-street in the endeavour to attract attention to the difficulties and dangers which threaten us if France be allowed too free a hand. He took it has an axiom of British foreign policy in South-Eastern Asia that its chief object is to secure as far as possible that Siam shall exist as a stable and independent Kingdom under a wise and firm ruler, and so form a buffer State between British India and French Indo-China. That France shall never assume possession of the Menam valley, and make the possessions of France and Great Britain co-terminous has been repeated over and over again. But even before the conclusion of the convention France had acquired whip-hand in Siam, for the completion last year of the Bangkok-Korat line of railway has brought France to within eight hours of Bangkok, and the terminus is situated in the heart of one of the eastern provinces, the integrity of which was explicitly unguaranteed by the Convention of 1896. The construction of this railway, Mr. Rivett-Carnac showed, had effected a great change in the political aspect of affairs, which, if no steps be taken at an early date to counteract it, must ultimately place the valley of the Menam in the possession of France, and consequently expose the south-eastern frontier of the British Indian Empire to dangers which can best be realised by those who have to guard against them. Siam must now, if she did not before, see that there is no reasonable prospect of securing finality in her arrangements with France, and that sooner or later she will be goaded by her Colonial Expansionist party into seizing the eastern provinces of Siam, even at the risk of a rupture with England. This done, it would be the easiest thing in the world to seize Bamgkok. The independence of Siam would be gone, and the risks and disadvantages attendant upon the establishment of a co-terminous frontier line for the two powers in South-Eastern Asia would worry the Government of India for all time. Either the possession of Bangkok by the British or the guarantee of its safety in Siamese hands is recognised as an indispensible factor in the security of Burma.

As the best means of restraining French aggression Mr. Rivett-Carnac advocated the extension of the provisions of the existing Anglo-French Convention of 1893 so as to include all the territories of Siam. It is too late now to include all the territories, for a large slice has gone since Mr. Rivett-Carnac wrote. Many suggestions have been made as to how the advance of France towards the Burmese frontier shall be scotched. It seems impossible that Siam will ever be able to govern herself without assistance. No other tropical oriental country has succeeded in doing so. And Siam may, though unintentionally, give France the excuse for taking further strides towards the Menam. Failing the signing of a new convention between France and Great Britain Siam's only hope of salvation from France is to give her British officers a real control in the conduct of her affairs, and in return to ask for British protection against outside aggression. This suggestion was originally thrown out by Mr. J. G. D. Campbell, a British adviser, until recently in Siamese service. If England shrinks from imposing on herself the burden of a protectorate, the only alternative would be to allow a less powerful people—the Dutch, Mr. Campbell suggests—to take also the country subject to certain conditions and restrictions. The advantage of such an arrangement would be that British commerce, which French annexation would destroy, would be safe-guarded and the necessity of protecting the Burmese frontier against a great military power would be obviated. Those who know Siam best base their hopes for Siamese integrity on the Crown Prince who the other day left England for his father's country. Mr. Campbell, though not sanguine, is one of those who see in him a possibly capable ruler. At the same time he asks: "Will he remain faithful to the better ideas he has imbibed in the West, or will he, after a few years, relapse into Eastern sloth and apathy as so many of his countrymen before him have done? They are a happy frivolous people the Siamese, yet the Crown Prince will have an almost unique opportunity. In every department of life, in politics, society, in every other sphere in Siam the sovereign's word is law. If the prince remain strong when he succeeds to the throne he will be able to stave off the evil day, but if he return to oriental habits, without the intervention and assistance of Great Britain, he will lose his all.

WORK FOR JUSTICES.

It is admitted that the four Presidency Magistrates in Bombay have a great deal too much work to do, and the suggestion has been made that some of their duties should be transferred to the Justices of the Peace who are anxious to justify their at present empty title. In October last a Committee of the Corporation reported unfavourably on a proposal to appoint a Special Magistrate or a Bench of honorary Justices for the trial of Municipal cases only, but the arguments advanced by the Committee did not quite dispose of the matter. Dr. Sukhia has recently circulated some notes in which he submits a very strong case for the adoption of one or other of these ideas in order to relieve the congestion in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, and reduce the delays at present experienced in coming to decisions on certain cases. Dr. Sukhia's proposal refers merely to Municipal cases, which, in many instances, occupy a great deal of time, and which at present can only be taken on two days in the week. A special Magistrate, or a number of the Justices who are complaining that they have got no work to do, sitting daily to dispose of such cases would not only save the time of everybody concerned in them but would also contribute to expedite the other work of the Presidency Magistrates. Expedition is, of course, not always desired by lawyers, but police, plaintiffs, and defendants are usually interested in having their causes disposed of as quickly as possible. A stipendiary for the hearing of cases in the Magistrates' Courts is nearly always to be preferred to the unpaid Justices and for the special cases which are instituted under the Municipal Act the very reasonable suggestion is put forward that a medical graduate should be appointed. Of course, it is no more necessary that the magistrate who may have to decide prosecutions for food adulteration, offences against sanitary regulations, and breaches of the Municipal code should be a medical man than that he should be an architect or a civil engineer. Prosecutions must depend upon the evidence tendered, but it is not a bad thing for a magistrate to have special knowledge which can be brought to bear on the class of cases he is likely to hear. Failing the magistrate with special knowledge outside the law, the next best thing would be a carefully selected honorary Bench in whom the sum of knowledge would probably cover anything in the restricted order of cases with which it is proposed they should deal. The opposition of the Corporation to any change in the present arrangement seems to be based on the fear that if a stipendiary were appointed to deal exclusively with Municipal cases Government would endeavour to throw a greater burden for magisterial charges on the city. They could, however, scarcely complain if, in the proportion of present contributions, they paid for the services of an extra magistrate and secured a quicker despatch of summonses and a greater return in fines than at present. On the other hand the appointment of an honorary Bench would involve no cost but the salary of a Justice's clerk and any other small establishment that might be considered necessary.

A BAZAAR GRIEVANCE.

Recently we referred to some of the practices of continental manufacturers and their deleterious influence upon bazaar trade. It now appears that the most reputable of the bazaar dealers, those who depend largely upon orders for Government and Railway stores for the maintenance of the welfare of business, have far more serious grounds of complaint than these merely incidental features of cosmopolitan commerce. Competition in the bazaar is every day becoming more strenuous. Dealers who do a strictly cash business have, quite apart from other considerations, all their work cut out to keep up with the trade methods of some of those who work on the D. A. system and depend upon immediate sales to maintain their solvency. And Government buyers instead of discountenancing this state of things are doing everything in their power to foster it. Tenders are expected to be cut down to the very last pie and they are accepted according to their amount, and quite apart from the quality of the goods. A stipulation as to the origin of the goods is not even asked for. Apparently as long as they are cheap they may be as shoddy as an importer can possibly obtain them. Not a few buyers, (and considering they are buying in the public interest the practice does not seem over-scrupulous) even go so far as to stipulate that the goods shall be nameless. The result is obvious. The bazaar is being flooded with kutcha materials, a very fair percentage of which comes from Germany. Of course, if the competition is to be in the direction of cheap and flimsy materials the Continent always stands a very good chance of winning. It has been presumed that Government officials were prepared to support British made goods even apart from the question of price, simply because of their quality. It has been the general idea that public departments in India were desirous of obtaining the best of everything. What then is the meaning of this sudden reversion? It is certainly very unfair to the dealers who are desirous of conducting a legitimate and reputable business, and it is even more unfair to such British manufacturers as have built up a connection with the Indian market as the result of untiring industry and perseverance. Some tenders are stated to be even below the f. o. b. prices of British goods at London, Liverpool, or Glasgow. What is to be inferred? Simply we should imagine that British goods are not being bought. It is hardly reasonable to suppose, at any rate, that dealers will conduct a business at a loss just to please Government and Railway officials. What the consequence of the policy will be it is easy to prognosticate. It will mean in the long run questionable practices on the part of those who are called upon to perform such dirty work. The Marks Act is even now much easier to infringe than it ought to be. One cannot complain of lack of vigilance on the part of Customs officials, but it is very easy for a dealer, who has his bread and butter to make even in the face of the niggardliness of buyers, to represent the origin of a nameless article in a way that would be detrimental to manufacturers at home. Everything imported into this country should be stamped properly and fairly, and dealers would then be forced to charge a proper price for the goods they sold, or in the event of their selling Continental goods, admit that they were Continental.

Among the passengers who left for Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Arabia were Lieut.-General Sir George Luck, K. C. B., Commanding the Forces at Bengal, and Lady Luck. Lord Herschell, who arrived here on Friday from the Persian Gulf, also proceeded on Saturday by the Arabia.

Major-General McLeod will command the Northern Army during the Delhi Manœuvres, as General Egerton's services are required elsewhere.

On the recommendation of Lord Kitchener, the designation of the appointment of Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief is to be changed to Assistant Military Secretary and Interpreter.

The famine returns for last week show only 97,211 persons now on the lists, of whom 75,504 are receiving gratuitous relief. The total reduction during the week was 22,706.

The native of Madras appear to have an extraordinary theory about dengue fever, which is widely epidemical just now. It is that no medicine whatever should be taken for it. Some hold that one day on which medicine is taken will mean two days extra of illness.

They have an engaging frankness in China about public affairs. A Hongkong paper to hand by last mail says that "futher action against ex-Governor Chen Pi of Peking has been quashed by the judicious outlay of Tls. 20,000." Such crude statement would not be considered good form in India—even before the Police Commission.

Mr. H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E., Sessions Judge, has met with a carriage accident at Nagpore, we regret to hear, and his condition is regarded as serious. He was being driven home in his phaeton in company with Mrs. Stanyon and her sister when the horse took fright and bolted. The ladies and Mr. Stanyon jumped out, and in doing so the latter fell and hurt his head severely.

Mr. R. A. Studd, brother of Mr. C. T. Studd, of Ootacamund, arrived in Colombo a few days ago on his way to India in connection with the Anglo-Indian Evangelical Society. Like his famous brother he upheld the family reputation at cricket at Eton and Cambridge; and for Hampshire in 1895 he topped the averages. Mr. Studd will remain for a few week in Ceylon before coming to India.

The anti-plague inoculation campaign in the Punjab is making good progress and the people are clearly appreciating its purpose and benefits. In Kasur town over 1,000 men and 150 women have been inoculated up to the present by Dr. Douglas. Of the latter number some 50 are Pathan ladies, Miss Aitkin, a missionary, having explained to them the advantages of inoculation. In Mauza Kasorgarh (Kasur tahsil) 125 men and 112 women have been inoculated.

The plague returns for the week ending the 25th instant show 10,491 deaths against 10,750 in the week preceding. The principal figures are: Bombay Districts, 6,820 against 7,351; Mysore State, 1,119 against 1,131; United Provinces, 913 against 1,088; Punjab, 493 against 278; Bengal Districts, 203 against the 111; Benares, 192 against 184; Madras Presidency, 197 against 190. In the United Provinces, Cawnpore City reported 754 deaths.

We much regret to learn that General Sir George Luck, who has been in indifferent health for some time has been ordered by his medical advisers to proceed Home by this week's mail steamer. Major-General MacLeod, as the Senior Officer in the Command discharges the duties of Lieutenant-General Commanding Bengal for the time being. Sir George Luck's departure will leave vacant the post of General Commanding the troops to be assembled at Delhi for the Coronation Durbar, at the conclusion of the Manœuvres.

In the chapter on "Occupation" in the N. W. P. and Oudh Census Report, Mr. Burn makes a curious suggestion with regard to the absence of large towns in some parts of the Provinces. He points out that under the sanitary conditions which prevail in this country, the formation of large towns is practically impossible without scavengers, and the absence of these in certain districts has probably prevented the growth of urban population. It is, at any rate, the fact that in Gorakhpur, Benares and the eastern part of Fyzabad, the number of Bhangis is extremely low, and in this tract of country the urban part of the population forms but a small portion of the total. Over 66 per cent of the total population were returned as workers at or dependents on pasture and agriculture, and the number of persons described as zemindars, including dependents was 3,441,879, or 7 per cent of the total population. The money-lender has as yet obtained but a comparatively small hold on the land, for out of a thousand persons describing themselves as money-lenders only 88 are cultivators and 77 landowners. Over one-fifth of the lawyers, however, appear to invest their savings in the land. Two persons described their principal occupation as dogbreeding, which is a novelty in these Provinces. The enumerators had some trouble in recording such occupations as "teaching bicycle-riding" and "wire-puzzle making." Despite instructions, infants were sometimes described as "shir khwar," or milk drinkers, and children in European schools were often shown as "dependent on study." Three males and one female were recorded as "receivers of stolen property," and one man, who insisted upon describing his profession as "budmashi," when called upon to show cause why he should not be bound over to be of good behaviour, sadly realised that if honesty is the best policy, virtue is also its own reward.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

The move of the offices to the plains has commenced. The Punjab Secretariat has departed, and the advance contingent of the Government of India is on its way down. Simla will continue, for another month, to be the headquarters of the Foreign Department and of the Army, but a fortnight will see most of the hotels deserted and the majority of the big officials on tour. The move is putting a heavy strain upon the tonga service, as many as thirty-five daks frequently leaving the station within twenty-four hours. For many years past the Simla tongas have been the best run in India. The traffic has always been heavy, but the ponies have been kept in good condition, and tact and good management have enabled difficulties to be overcome which would otherwise have been insuperable. The nature of the hills is such that not a rainy season passes without the road being more or less washed away, sometimes in a number of places at the same time. Such a thing as interrupted communication, however, has been practically unknown. The credit of the success achieved belongs to a native gentleman, Rai Daulat Ram Bahadur, who is responsible for the management. He retires in the ordinary course, this year, but his departure would be such a misfortune to the station that a memorial is being got up to Government, asking that the usually inexorable age rule should be suspended in his favour until the railway is completed.

It is now probable that trains will be running into Simla by next autumn. The line is likely to be very much more favourably situated in the matter of fuel than was anticipated when its construction was undertaken, reports of the Jummoo coal-field showing there is an abundant supply of this requisite distinctly nearer than Bengal. We have not heard much for some time past of the projected electric scheme, which was to convert the falls on the Sutlej into useful power, but if the Jummoo coal-field turns out as well as is hoped we shall have an excellent substitute.

The coming manœuvres and Delhi Durbar are still the principal topic here. Even the Simla hired pony is interested in the event, for the station is to be swept almost clear of these useful little animals as a contribution to the transport of the northern force. Nothing could be better suited for the use of mounted infantry. It is only to be regretted that the supply is not larger. The inconvenience caused in Simla will be trifling, as the majority of the residents are on the wing, and walking is, after all, admirable exercise at this season of the year.

It would not be Simla if rumour was not busy to the effect that the manœuvres may, after all, not take place. As a matter of fact all the preparations are being steadily pushed on, and nothing is further from the intentions of the authorities than that anything shall be allowed to interfere. Briefly stated the operations will consist of the advance of the large northern army, now concentrating at Umballa under Major-General Egerton, against Delhi, which is defended by Major-General Wodehouse with the southern army, greatly inferior in number, but with all the advantages which experience in South Africa has shown to belong to forces acting on the defensive. It will be the part of Major-General Locke Elliot, who commands the attacking cavalry division, to prove what can be done by wide turning movements, in the plains of Upper India, and of Colonel Little with his weaker but by no means overwhelmingly outnumbered mounted force to ambush the advance and entice the northern infantry into positions prepared for their reception by Major-General Hill and his foot soldiers in the rear If the arrival of the northern army at Delhi depended upon ability to break through the defence of the southern combination, by a given date, the probabilities are that the Durbar would be attended by a very small proportion of General Egerton's battalions in other guise than as prisoners of war. The exigencies of the situation unfortunately prevent the campaign's being worked out to a finish, as would be the case in actual war, but it will be instructive to ascertain the extent of the reinforcements which the umpires will be ultimately obliged to credit to the side of attacking army in order to enable it, theoretically, to force its way through. The manœuvres would no doubt have been even more instructive had it been possible to execute them in the defiles of the Nushki route and the open plains of Seistan. Even as it is, however, they will be watched with interest by our neighbours of Central Asia as well as by military experts in Berlin and Paris. It is not every day that forty thousand men are collected for such a test in India, and the changes which the modern rifle have introduced have yet to be tried under the conditions of the East. So far as the northern army is concerned the problem will not be altogether dissimilar from that presented to Lord Roberts after Paardeberg. As regards the Southern, however, the problem is a new one, for Britishers, though it would present little of novelty to Botha and De Wet.

Of local Simla news there is little to record. The Viceroy has left us. Viceregal Lodge is shut up. Already one may see a procession of carriages and rickshaws starting on the way to take their share in the festivities of Delhi. Members of Council and Heads of Departments are disappearing upon tour. Workmen are commencing operation upon a number of the houses. One or two residences are changing hands—notably that interesting old building known as "the Tendrils," once the sanctum of the Foreign Office, now to be converted into an hotel by enterprising management which is developing the advantages of a site which makes it possible to have, at the same time, an entrance upon the cart road and an exit upon the Mall.

The last considerable function of the season takes place on Friday when Lady Elles will preside at the annual prize distribution of the Simla Volunteers. The occasion is always an interesting one to residents of Simla, as the Volunteers play an important part in the social life of the place. It will be noticeable this year on account of the approaching departure of Colonel Priestly, the popular commandant, whose name is associated by the corps with a period of high efficiency and prosperity.

The Government of Madras has under consideration, on the recommendation of the Madras Railway Company, a proposal to fix an anemometer at the centre of the big Godavery Bridge, and connect it electrically with dials fixed in the watchmen's huts at either end. The object is to warn them when a storm is severe and when traffic shou d be stopped on the bridge. The reason for this precaution is that the Godavery Valley is at times subject to most violent wind storms and it is apprehended that a train passing on the bridge when a severe storm occurs might be blown bodily over. The bridge is not protected in any way to diminish the force of the wind.

A certain Bengali magazine having recently published an article dealing with a number of "causes celebres" rising out of assault on natives by Europeans, it appears that a Bengali publisher has been inspired with the happy idea of raking up all the cases of this kind that have occurred during the last hundred years and putting them together in a volume. Such a book should command a brisk sale among pro-Boer politicians and other similar constituted people who appear to think that there is a merit in stirring up race hatred and keeping animosity alive, but what other object it can serve it is difficult to see. As an indictment of the European, says the "Pioneer," it cannot be of much force so long as the latter can point to the Mutiny outrages, which leave his accumulated misdeeds of a century far in the rear.

A large steamer, the Oregon, is being fitted up in Seattle, Washington, for the purpose of taking a party of American manufacturers, with exhibits, on a six months' cruise, commencing 15th November, to Russia, China, Japan, the Philipines, the Straits Settlements, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Australia and the Hawaiian Islands. This, it is believed, will afford a unique and practical opportunity for buyers and sellers becoming personally acquainted and to discuss the exhibits, and packing and preparing goods for the various markets, establishing agencies, effecting sales and ascertaining the financial responsibility of interested parties.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD ROSEBERY AT EDINBURGH.

KITCHENER AS WAR SECRETARY.

CRITICISM OF ARMY CORPS SCHEME.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Edinburgh, criticized the new army scheme, which, he said, has been prepared during the absence of the best officers in South Africa. Lord Kitchener should have been given powers to deal with both War Office and Army Reform. Lord Rosebery said that he would, if necessary, have appointed Lord Kitchener Secretary for War in preference to sending him to India.

THE ADEN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

A PREMATURE STATEMENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1.

The announcement that the Aden Boundary dispute was settled is premature. The British Embassy declined to entertain certain counter proposals by the Porte. The negotiations continue.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The latest advices from Constantinople state that the Aden hinterland question has been satisfactorily settled.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

CLAUSE EIGHT CARRIED.

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT.

Clause eight of the Education Bill, one concerning which there has been most controversy, has been adopted by 165 votes to 69 after twelve days' debate.

The Government accepted an amendment giving to Managers instead of the Clergy control over religious instruction in voluntary schools, subject to Trust Deeds.

A portion of the Church party strongly resented the amendment, which after an animated debate was adopted by 211 votes to 41.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPUTATION TO LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE DURBAR.

Replying to a deputation of Indians and Members of Parliament regarding the grievances of Indians in South Africa, especially in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, Lord George Hamilton said that relaxation of the restrictions was contemplated in South Africa. Indians, said his Lordship, were fairly entitled to better treatment, but patience and tact were necessary.

Lord George Hamilton's reply to yesterday's deputation was strongly worded, and suggested the possibility of stopping the emigration of coolies to Natal. Lord George Hamilton said that the forthcoming Durbar to which representatives of the self-governing colonies were invited would convince the latter that it was unjustifiable to treat Indians like other coloured races.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 2,

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables as follows under date London, 1st November :—In replying to a deputation on the subject of the grievances of Indian emigrants to South Africa, Lord George Hamilton said that he was altogether opposed to the idea of a poll-tax, which he described as being contrary to the spirit of British Institutions; location regulations should apply to places in which the natives of India slept, not to places of business; and they should not be enforced in case of persons in superior station.

The Indian Government had invited representatives of the Colonies to the Delhi Durbar, believing that this view of Indian civilization would change their ideas with regard to Indian emigrants and induce them to adopt a more generous policy.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Sir E. Barton has promised to introduce a Bill granting customs preference to Britain.

THE BOER LEADERS.

Mr. Schalkburger has arrived in London. De Wet has sailed for South Africa.

LORD KITCHENER IN EGYPT.

INSPECTION OF THE ASSUAN DAM.

Lord Kitchener and Sir F. Wingate inspected the Assuan Dam this morning and viewed the working of the largest lock sluices. They have proceeded to Wady Halfa.

NEW RECTOR OF EDINBURGH.

Sir R. Finlay has been elected Rector of Edinburgh University. He received 916 votes. Sir Edward Grey received 621.

LORD KITCHENER'S STAFF.

Colonel Hamilton has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener. Birdwood of the Indian Staff Corps has been appointed Assistant Secretary.

Captain R. J. Marker, of the Coldstream Guards, Captain V. R. Brooke, of the 9th Lancers, and Captain Maxwell of the Indian Staff Corps, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. BRODRICK.

Mr. Brodrick is engaged to Miss Madeleine Stanley, eldest daughter of Lady Jeune.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE LEGISLATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Sir Gordon Sprigg has announced in the Cape Assembly a Bill regulating coolie immigration.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

BOERS' OFFER OF SERVICE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

A number of ex-Boer Commandants and several British Officers at Johannesburg have decided to offer their services for Somaliland with a thousand picked men, half Boer and half British.

Colonel Scallon proceeds to Aden in the Caledonia to resume command of the 23rd Bombay Rifles.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The Boer offer to serve in Somaliland has not reached a fully developed scheme, but from a political point of view the scheme is regarded as a most hopeful sign.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The cableship Anglia at Fiji has telegraphed to the King that the last link of the Pacific cable has been completed. It is expected that the cable will be opened for traffic in December.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Minto, Sir E. Barton, Mr. Seddon, Sir W. Laurier, and Lord Tennyson have exhanged greetings over the all British cable which brings Australia telegraphically ten thousand miles nearer to Canada effecting a saving of nearly a quarter of a million annually.

SOUTH AFRICAN HONOURS AND PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The "Gazette" contains twenty-eight columns of South African honours and promotions.

Lord Methuen receives the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Major-Generals French and Ian Hamilton become Lieutenant-Generals.

Colonels Elliott, Wood, Kekewich, and Plumer become Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonels Allenby, Thorneycroft, and Haig become Brevet-Colonels. The last mentioned is also appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King.

Captain Murray-Menzies, of the Ceylon Volunteers, is made honorary Major.

The Companions of the Bath include General Walter Kitchener, and Majors Wickham and Knight of the Indian Staff Corps.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The War Honours include Knighthoods to Mr. Fitzpatrick, President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, and to Mr. George Farrar, who was condemned to death after the Jameson Raid, and who subsequently acted as guide to General Buller.

Major-General Willson-Willson is made a Commander of the Bath.

[Sir J. P. Fitzpatrick, one of the new South African knights, was the Secretary of the Johannesburg Reform Committee at the time of the Jameson Raid. With other members of the committee he was put upon his trial by the Boer Government, and ultimately was condemned to pay a fine of £2,000, and prohibited from taking any part in political agitation on pain of banishment from the Transvaal. During this period of enforced political inaction he occupied himself with writing "The Transvaal from Within" which described the whole of the events leading up to the raid and the trial of the Reformers. The book was published just before the outbreak of the war and produced a great impression. Sir J. P. Fitzpatrick is at present President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines. During the war he rendered great assistance to the authorities.

Sir George Farrar was one of the four leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee who were sentenced to death, the sentence being afterwards remitted for the payment of heavy fines.

The other leaders sentenced with him to capital punishment were Colonel Rhodes and Messrs. Hammond and Lionel Phillips. On advice they pleaded guilty to high treason, and when the capital sentence was remitted had to pay fines amounting to £65,000. The telegram sufficiently explains the honour which has been conferred upon Mr. Farrar.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

RADICALS' CARPING CRITICISM.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Mr. Chamberlain sails via Suez and lands at Durban. He regrets that time does not allow his visit to Rhodesia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

An "Englishman" cablegram, dated London the 30th ultimo, states :—

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Ayr yesterday, said he regarded Mr. Chamberlain's tour with the greatest satisfaction.

There is a hostile feeling among the extreme Radicals who object to the employment of a cruiser as it gives an air of militarism to the trip.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH TURF SCANDALS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

In connection with the French turf scandals Milton Henry, an American jockey, who lost his lisence, is sueing the French Stewards for 8,000 francs damages.

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. KENSIT.

The inquest on the death of Mr. Kensit resulted in a verdict of wilful murder. The assailant, a youth named Mekeenaer, has been committed for trial at the Assizes.

THE MOGAN TRUST.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan is endeavouring to purchase the North Staffordshire coal field. Most of the companies have agreed to negotiate, but a couple refuse.

SCOTS FUSILIERS MEMORIAL AT AYR.

Lieut.-General Hunter at Ayr has unveiled the War Memorial to the Scots Fusiliers.

The Governorship of Western Australia is now vacant. Mr. Nansen, the leader of the Opposition in the Perth Parliament, brought forward, according to advices received by the last mail, a motion in favour of a local appointment. The proposal was opposed by the Government and the Labour party, and was withdrawn. Mr. Nansen is a relative of the famous Arctic explorer of the same name.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE INVESTITURE IN THE DEWAN-I-AM

SOUTH AFRICA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 31.

The following notification has been issued :—

In connection with the forthcoming Coronation Durbar at Delhi, his Excellency the Grand Master of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India and the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, will hold a Grand Chapter of both Orders in the Dewan-i-Am, or Hall of Audience, in the Fort at Delhi on Saturday, 3rd January, 1903, at 9 p. m. The members of the two Orders who are present at Delhi on 3rd January will be expected to attend the Chapter, and all members who expect to be in Delhi on that date are requested to communicate their addresses in Delhi to Mr H. S. Barnes not later than 1st December. Admission to the Hall of Audience on the occasion will be by tickets. Only members of the above-mentioned Orders present in Delhi will be summoned by the Secretary in the Foreign Department, and spectators' tickets will also be issued to members of the Consular body present in Delhi and to all the official guests of Government and the dignitaries, Native and European, who have been invited to attend the Durbar. Tickets for the above classes will be forwarded for distribution in December to the camp of each local Government. All other persons desirous of attending as spectators are requested to apply for tickets at as early a date in December as possible to Mr. Jardine, Executive Committee's Camp, Delhi. Tickets will be issue on and after the 20th December. Application for tickets should have the word "Investiture," written on the outside of the envelope. Gentlemen attending the ceremony who are entitled to wear uniform will appear in full dress, Military Officers in review order, those not entitled to wear uniform in evening dress.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated Capetown, the 30th ultimo, states :—

Sir Richard Solomon, Legal Adviser to the Transvaal Government, will represent South Africa at the Delhi Durbar. The invitation was first extended to Mr. Schreiner, but he found himself unable to accept.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

GAUHATI, OCTOBER 31.

The Police Commission continued on Friday. Mr. J. C. Arbuthnott, Officiating Commissioner, Assam Valley, was against the introduction of chaukidars, and in favour of the Goanbura system of paying Goanbura for services with a grant of rent-free land. He did not think the superior staff was the best obtainable, and advocated tempering competition by selection to get the class of men required. The service required to be made more attractive. The District Superintendent should commence at Rs. 600, and the Inspector-Generalship be open to the Police as well as to Civilians. He would do everything possible to raise the status of the police and make the service more attractive.

Mr. A. E. H. Shuttleworth, D. S. P., Darrang, was also of opinion that the proper class of men for Inspector and Sub-Inspectors was not obtained, and proposed increased pay as a remedy. He suggested two grades of constable at Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 a month, with good conduct allowance on the scale of the Military Police. He favoured competition without nomination. There was a difficulty in recruiting up to full strength, the remedy being higher pay. Statements recorded under Section 161 should be made in the presence of witnesses, who could prove them afterwards, as confessions made to the police were frequently withdrawn in court.

Major P. R. T. Gurdon, I. S. C., Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, was not in favour of the chaukidar system in Goalpara, crime not being reported efficiently. He thought the Goanbura system would be improved by giving a grant of three or four puraha of land. It was absolutely necessary to have European officers in the planting districts. The present system of recruitment did not secure the best men. He considered the best plan was to get men out from England.

Mr. E. Muspratt, District Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar district, recommended the reduction of the thirty-five years' service to twenty-five. He did not think there was any prevalent abuse of their power amongst the investigating officers.

Mr. H. C. Barnes, Assistant Commissioner, Gauhati, explained the revenue system in the district, and advocated remunerating the Goanburas by grants of land. In Upper Assam it was not necessary to insist on reporting bad characters as there were very few.

Raj Mohan Dass, Inspector of Excise, was also examined. He advocated the enlistment of undergraduate Assamese as Sub-Inspectors. Ordinary villagers were suitable as constables. He did not think the Service was popular as the pay was not attractive. He advocated pany allowance of R. 14 in not the town and in the mofussil Rs. 10. He would allow head-constables to investigate cases, and he thought that the reporting of small cases of crime was occasionally burked. He had only known two instances in which cases of murder had been returned as accidental death or suicide.

THE CONDITION OF THE INDIAN PEASANT.

THE PROPOSED INQUIRY.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 1.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 31st October, says that the Indian Famine Union, in a further letter to Lord George Hamilton deprecates the suggestion that their object in asking for a searching enquiry into the economic condition of selected and typical Indian villages is to establish unfavourable conclusions.

The Union desire an answer to the question whether it is true that the cultivator has been sinking more deeply into poverty during late years.

The "Nineteenth Century and After" to-day publishes an article by Mr. J. D. Rees, comparing not unfavourably the condition of the Indian peasantry with that of the peasantry in other Asiatic countries and in Europe.

DEATH OF SARDAR MAHOMED KHAN.

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 1.

Sardar Mahomed Kashmir Khan, grandson of the great Dost and Ayub and Yakub, the principal Afghan Sardar in India, died yesterday quite suddenly at Srinagar, Kashmir.

The Amir of Kabul, in reply to a representation from the Government of India, has cordially expressed his willingness for the assembly of a small Joint-Commission to settle the troublesome disputes about boundaries in Upper Kurram that have caused ill-feeling and bloodshed between the tribes on either side of the existing frontier. This promises a satisfactory settlement of the long-standing quarrel between the Turis and the Jagis.

A Viennese Surgeon, Dr. Lorenz, has been summoned to Chicago, to operate on a patient. He receives a fee of £10,000, and in addition, steamship and railway fares and £10 a day travelling expenses from the time he leaves Vienna till he returns. He will be absent six weeks. His assistant, Dr. Mueller, receives a fee of £500 and expenses. The total cost of the operation will be over £12,000. Dr. Lorenz is a specialist in orthopædic surgery. The operation, it is said, is to be performed on the daughter of Mr. Amour, the well-known millionaire Chicago "packer." The little patient is five years old, and for the first year of its life was kept in an incubator. Her hip joints were dislocated from birth, and the child has never been able to walk.

RUDDERLESS BATTLESHIP.

STEAMS FROM MALTA TO DEVONPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The battleship Hood has arrived at Devonport, after steaming from Malta without a rudder. This is considered to be a remarkable feat of seamanship.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY LINES.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 31.

The "Gazette of India" contains a formal announcement of the sanctioning of the construction of the Azikhal-Mangalore Railway which is to cost one crore, and also of five small famine feeder lines in the Madras Presidency, the particulars of which have been already approved.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Armstrong, lately Officiating Surgeon to the Viceroy, reverts to political employ, and Mr. F. K. Boyd, C. S., who has been on special duty in Simla, to his regular line in Bombay.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Carson acts temporarily as Comptroller at Hyderabad.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commanders Hooper and Baugh and Lieutenant Ford have been promoted to be commanders of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grade, respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Muirhead from leave is posted to the Railway Accounts Branch, Bombay, and Mr. J. H. White as Executive Engineer, Agra-Delhi Chord Railway.

THE 16TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

CEREMONY OF DEPOSITING THEIR COLOURS.

POONA, NOVEMBER 2,

This morning an interesting ceremony was performed at St. Mary's Church when the 16th Bombay Infantry, which leave Poona in a few days, deposited their old colours in the church. The 16th Bombay Infantry, which have been stationed here for some time, went last year to Somali Coast and returned after six months. The regiment under the command of Colonel Legh fell in about 7 a. m. and marched to the church, headed by the band of the regiment. The regiment formed up outside the church and saluted the old colours for the last time. The Colour-Sergeants with the guard marched up the aisle, followed by an escort. All officers of the regiments in Poona were present. Lieutenant Holmes took charge of the colours. At the conclusion of the service the chaplain gave a short address. On his arrival at the communion steps, the colours were handed to him, when he placed them on the altar.

DR. MILLER'S HEALTH.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 31.

Dr. Miller's health continues to make wonderful progress towards recovery.

KHAN BAHADUR B. E. MODI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND, NOVEMBER 2,

A gathering of the people of the Kaira District met at Dakor to-day to do honour to Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Eduljee Modi, the retired District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class. He was greeted with deafening cheers at the railway station at Umreth and Dakor. His benevolence and virtues have endeared him most to the people, whose gratitude found expression in ways that impressed all present. Photographs were taken, and distribution of flowers and atar terminated the proceedings. A band was in attendance all the time

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 31.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 42,000 have been sanctioned for the reconstruction of the foreshore for the military tram line at Manora.

Major Burton, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, reverts to military employ with effect from the 4th proximo.

Vakola will be declared a cantonment as soon as troops are permanently stationed there.

Draft rules are being circulated providing for employment in peace time by Government departments of military transport with a view of recouping part of the cost of their up-keep by the hire earned.

Colonel G. C. Hall, I. M. S., Officiating Principal Medical Officer at Lahore, has definitely decided to retire from the service from the commencement of this month. As already stated Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, Civil Surgeon, Allahabad, will probably succeed to the vacancy.

We regret to hear of the death which took place at Patiala last Saturday from enteric fever, of Mrs. Popham Young, wife of the officer lately in charge of the Chenab Canal Colony.

Nine New Zealand surveyors have left London for Tarkwa, West Africa, under engagement to the Colonial Office. Six Queenslanders have sailed for the same place. Other batches will be sent from time to time. Australasians are being selected because they are accustomed to bush surveying, and because they stand the trying climate well.

A few cases of Exshaw's brandy were lately ordered for the Officers' Mess, Royal Artillery, stationed at Belgaum, from Bombay, and on one of the cases being opened in due course it was found that the bottles had been removed and black stones carefully packed in the straw. The substitution was so skilfully effected that the wire girdle and seal of the Bombay firm were intact. The stones are of the kind common in the neighbourhood of Poona station. Mr. Mactier, Superintendent of Police, is doing his best to detect the theft, but no clue has as yet been found.

The "Daily Mail" says :—Proposals for the establishment in London of a hostel for Indian students are now under the consideration of the India Office. It is calculated that there are always in the metropolis 200 students from India qualifying either as lawyers or doctors or taking a university degree in arts. They are usually friendless, and frequently get into undesirable company, "overrun the constable," and wreck their careers. Dr. Morrison, the head of the Aligarh College in India, put the proposals for this hostel into writing, and Lord George Hamilton will in the course of a few days privately discuss the project with Mr. H. C. Richards, M. P., who has interested himself in the matter. Mr. Richards estimates the cost of carrying out the plan at 20,000*l.* or 25,000*l.*, and he thinks the money will be forthcoming if the project receives official approval.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARBHANGA, OCTOBER 30.

In his evidence before the Irrigation Commission, to-day, Mr. McCarthy, Executive Engineer, Gandak Division, stated that he thought the scheme for utilising the waters of the Daus was not very promising as the river was bunded by the Nepalese in dry years, so that no supply was available for British territory.

Mr. S. L. Maddox, Collector, Darbhanga, said there was no danger of famine unless there were two consecutive bad years. Last year they had actually less rainfall than in the previous year of famine. It was advisable to draw up a scheme of small works like tanks to be ready in times of scarcity.

Mr. King, Deputy Manager, Darbhanga Raj, described the work of clearing channels on the Kamla which was undertaken as a famine relief work, and proved of great service. The Raj had also devoted large funds to the construction of wells and channels.

Babu Ghurun Singh, a resident of the district, said that disputes in connection with channels went frequently before the Civil Courts, and even to the Criminal. The Collector should be given full powers of settlement.

Mr. Sherman, farmer, of Jainagar, gave information regarding the bunding of the Kamla river by the Nepalese and the consequent hardship entailed below in British territory.

Mr. Onraet, Manager of the Madhabani Estate, advocated as the best protective measure for the district the construction of embankments across the rivers.

Mr. Watson, Sub-divisional Officer, questioned by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie as to the extension of irrigational channels, stated that the difficulty was with small landlords, who were the reverse of public-spirited. With the exception of the Maharaja nobody would give land for this purpose. At the same time, the acquisition of land was very expensive. During the distribution of "takavi" he had known numbers of people coming into head-quarters a distance of 50 miles, but whose sole object, it was discovered, was to lend the money out on interest.

Mr. Kerr, Settlement Officer, said he advocated the carrying out of irrigation works only if it could be done at a reasonable cost, although there certainly was room for them. He agreed with the President that the bunding of the rivers by the Nepalese, which caused a diminished flow in the lower reaches, was a serious question.

DARBHANGA, OCTOBER 31.

The Commission was engaged the whole day in hearing the evidence of Mr. D. B. Horn, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bengal, and Mr. Lancelot Hare, Commissioner of Patna.

Mr. Horn stated his views on the utility of the Karamnassa Reservoir scheme. Mr. Toogood and Mr. Harris were going up next month to make investigations on the spot. With regard to the Saran project, the trials had proved most unsatisfactory, the great defect being the want of a regulator in Sota. Some scheme might be possible, but it must ensure supply by a regulator. The distribution of the water had not been in scientific hands. There was no doubt about the real want of irrigation in Saran. He considered the Tibari, Pussa, Baksiya, and Daus Rivers would fail when most wanted, so that the schemes should be dropped. The great obstacle in both the Bagmatti and Kamla River was the periodical floods. He agreed with Sir Thomas Higham that the P. W. D. should aim at something more permanent than the scheme adopted by Mr. King, namely, to carry out the works according to the exigencies of the season, and when drought threatened to set to work and open the channels. Navigation on some of the canals had been of some benefit though not much. He would not, however, drop it.

Mr. Hare agreed generally with the views expressed by the local officers. His view in regard to the famine relief programme was to work out promising schemes and keep them ready. The tendency in the past had been too much to take up the work that was convenient and not necessarily such as was useful. This was due to the want of time and the idiosyncrasy of the officer concerned. He would levy a cess in Saran if the value could be given in return, though he anticipated an outcry, not on the part of the people affected but of the newspapers. He did not think the 1896-97 famine the worst possible. With a succession of three bad seasons instead of two, a worse one might befall; but he could not recall any such disaster. He would have no work on the programme which was not useful and would carry out the most useful works first, irrespective of size and cost. Promising work should be taken up at once and not held over for famine. If the Karamnassa project was impracticable, something could be done with channels and cuts into low lands.

In reply to a question by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Hare stated that he could not see how a record of rights in water could be made. A record of the facts only should be drawn up, and the Collector permitted to pass an "ad interim" order, the case eventually going to the courts. He strongly urged that Government should supply a man to go round and make enquiries in each district as to what works were possible. The promising schemes should then be forwarded to the Chief Engineer for approval. This would apply especially to Bhabua, where great need for irrigation existed.

The Commission leave on Sunday evening for Purulia.

Prince Sir Harnam Singh and Lady Singh, who arrived in Bombay on Friday from Europe by the steam ship Persia, left on Saturday by the Punjab mail.

The "Pioneer" learns from its Frontier correspondent that the Malik Khwas Khan, an Afridi refugee in Kabul, and his son, Mir Akbar Khan, recently submitted to the Amir a scheme for enlisting Afridis to serve in the Afghan army. Habibullah agreed to the proposal on the condition that the Afridis in the first instance should bring their own rifles and abide by the rules regarding pay, discipline, etc., obtaining in his army. In accordance with orders from Kabul, Colonel Wali Mahomed, at Camp Kahi, in Jellalabad District, has proceeded to enrol all Afridis presenting themselves. He enlisted 1,000 in the first week, and more are offering. The pay is Rs. 18 (Kabuli), or about Rs. 9 (British) per mensem. Wali Mahomed is also enlisting Shinwaris at Rs. 10 (Kabuli) per mensem, but they will be supplied with rifles by the State. It is said the Amir's idea is to raise five regiments of Afridis and four of Shinwaris, respectively. He has not sufficient confidence in the Afridis to entrust them with rifles at present. This enlistment of mercenaries from among the tribesmen outside the limits of Afghanistan is quite a new departure. Khwas Khan, it may be remembered, was for years one of the most powerful Afridi Maliks of the Khyber District, but his loyalty to the Government [illegible] in 1897.

THE TILAK CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 1.

The further hearing of the Tilak case was resumed this morning.

Gudubai Gopalrao, a friend and companion of Tai Maharaj, gave evidence very similar to that of Parvati Luxumon. Witness detailed what took place at Aurungabad, when Tilak and Kharpade suggested to Tai Maharaj the adoption of certain boys. Tai Maharaj told witness that she did not want to adopt any of the boys they proposed but would adopt Bala Maharaj. Tilak and Kharpade pressed her very much to adopt the boys they nominated. Tai Maharaj was not free to go and come as she pleased. Witness detailed a visit of Tai Maharaj to the Temple of Vithoba at Aurungabad one day during their visit during which Tai Maharaj with tears told her that Tilak would not allow her to return to Poona unless she adopted the boy he wanted. It was not true that Tai Maharaj took one of these boys on her lap on the morning she left. She never had any communication with the five boys or any of the men who came with them, as far as she (witness) was aware either on the morning they left or the last day. No boy had been adopted by Tai Maharaj during the time she was at Aurangabad. Witness then repeated the story of the turning out of Bala Maharaj and his party by Kharpade and Tilak after their return to Poona. The closing of the wada during the day following was corroborated by witness.

Sudashiv Ragunath, who a year ago was a servant of Pundit Maharaj, said he had been instructed by Nagpurkar's karkoon to make arrangements for issuing invitations for the adoption of Bala Maharaj. He remained outside the wada, but went over at 11 p. m. on the 15th, and was refused admission. He went over again early next morning, and then found that Bala Maharaj and his people had been turned out, and their things placed in a carriage.

Mr. Strangman, at this stage, asked for a bailable warrant against one of his witnesses named Nana Phadke, who had been summoned twice but had not appeared, and who was now said to be in Kolhapur. Continuing Mr. Strangman said he was given to understand that Yeshvant Ganesh and Dhondupant had been in court all the morning during the hearing. He, therefore, asked that his Honour might take a note of it in case they were called as witnesses for the defence. The persons named on being called were found to be in court.

Before a warrant for the arrest of Nana Phadke was issued, Nagpurkar was called and asked if he could throw any light on the whereabouts of Nana Phadke. He said he had seen him the day before in the city, and he undertook to produce him.

Mr. Strangman after this said that he proposed calling Tai Maharaj on Monday, but as she was in a week state of health he asked the Court if arrangements could not be made to examine her either in the Judge's Chambers or at her wada.

He would not examine her for more than two hours each day.

His Honor said he would examine her in the Durbar Room of the Judge's bungalow at 11-30 a.m. on Monday.

The court then rose for the day.

NO. 3 COMPANY, BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

POONA, NOVEMBER 1.

The annual distribution of prizes to the No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, was held in the compound of the College of Science last night. The building and its surroundings were effectively illuminated. The attendance was very large. The prizes were distributed by Brigadier-General Ventris, commanding the Poona District, who in a short speech congratulated the corps on its success. Captain Sprott, Commandant of the Corps, read out the list of prize winners as under :—

MATCH I.

1st—Gr. W. E. Greene, Cup presented by Messrs Marcks and Co.

2nd—Gr. G. Bernard, Rs. 25 presented by N.-C Officers.

MATCH II.

2nd—Corpl. T. L. Clarke, Rs. 25 presented by Gunners and Honorary Members, B. V. A.

MATCH III.—Celerity and Precision.

1st—Corpl. T. L. Clarke, Cup presented by Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commdg. Bombay District.

MATCH IV.—Ladies' Nomination Match.

2nd.—Br. D. Copus, Rs. 15 presented by B. V. A. C. A. Funds.

MATCH V.—Messrs. Cutler Palmer's Prize.

2nd.—Gr. W. E. Greene, Rs. 20 presented by B. V. A. C. A. Funds.

3rd.—Gr. G. Williams, Rs. 15 presented by B. V. A. C. A. Funds.

MATCH VII.—Disappearing Target.

3rd.—Sergt.-Instr. G. Lawn, Rs. 15 presented by B. V. A. C. A. Fund.

MATCH VIII.—Honorary Members' Cup.

Won by Capt. F. L. Sprott, 3rd prize Rs. 5 presented by Rogers and Co. As the prize was not taken by Capt. Sprott, it was given to Sergt.-Instr. Lawn as next man.

MATCH IX.—Commandant's Prize.

2nd—Gr. W. E. Greene, Rs. 25 presented by Major A. K. Leslie, B. V. A.

MATCH X.—The Running Man.

3rd.—Gr. G. Bernard, Rs. 10 presented by B.V.A. members of the A. and N. Stores.

CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL.

2nd—Silver Medal won by Gr. W. E. Greene.

NOVICES' PRIZE.

Won by Gr. B. E. Mason, a Cup presented by Qrmr.-Sergt. Robertson.

NO. 3 CO. OFFICERS' CUP.

Won by Sergt.-Instr. G. Lawn, presented by officers. Also entrance money.

1st—Sergt.-Instr. G. Lawn.

2nd—Corpl. Clarke.

WHEEL CUP COMPETITION.

1st Prize—Won by No. 1 Sub-Division No. 3 Co. (Sergt. H. J. Illesly). Cup and 12 Medals.

CARBINE COMPETITION.

Carter Cup and Hony. Colonel's prize. Winners of Medal in loosing teams—Corpl. T. L. Clarke.

CLASS-FIRING PRIZES.

Presented by the Officers.

For the third course in the annual course (Trained Vols.) Rs. 15—Won by Corpl. T. L. Clarke.

For the highest score in the annual course (Recruits.) Rs. 25—Won by Gr. A. W. Andy.

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT MEDAL.

Won by Gr. O'Gorman.

ATTENDANCE PRIZE.

Won by Gr. B. E. Mason—presented by Sergeant Illesley.

2nd—Won by Br. A. U. Childs—presented by Sergeant J Miller.

ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

(For highest possible, 400 yards.)

Won by Sergt.-Instr. G. Lawn.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS AND AMERICAN METHODS.

THE ENDURANCE OF TRUSTS.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

A GREAT deal has been written about the apparent indisposition of the managers of English railways to adopt American methods of working and the apathy displayed by railway managers generally in this country It is perhaps not sufficiently understood that the conditions surrounding the operation of English railways are entirely different from those in the newer and geographically very much larger country ; and whilst in some respects the examples set by our go-ahead cousins might, with necessary modifications, be followed, there are many American practices which it would be impossible to give effect to in Great Britain. The North-Eastern has been referred to as an example of what an English railway has been able to do in this respect, and this company is sending a number of its officials again to America this year to report further on the subject. Another railway—the Lancashire and Yorkshire—has for several years past been quietly making rapid strides in the same direction. Its general manager (Mr. Aspinall) has for a long time past closely followed railway development in the United States, and is almost as well known there as in England. When he was chief mechanical engineer of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway two of his principal assistants visited America, and reported on everything they saw which was of interest to their own departments. This was in the early part of 1898, and when Mr. Aspinall was appointed general manager of the company, some time afterwards, one of the first things the directors decided to do was to send experts in civil engineering, traffic working, and statistics across the Atlantic for the purpose of making close inquiries. These visits to America resulted in a number of improvements being introduced on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, and in order still further to extend the company's knowledge of American methods another party of officials crossed the Atlantic last year, and were successful in getting together much valuable information. It was not long after the first visit of the Lancashire and Yorkshire's officials to the United States that several of the new type of powerful express passenger engines, known as the "1,400" class, were turned out of the company's works at Horwich.

These engines are mainly used—with other workings—for the run between Manchester and Liverpool 36 1-2 miles in 40 minutes, a time which, taking the character of the country into consideration, ranks as one of the best performances in regular working in the world. Several other companies in the north of England have promptly followed the example of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company in building engines of this class. Having satisfied themselves of the success of the new design of engine for express passenger working, the same company's directors have devoted their attention to the building of a more powerful class of engine for goods and mineral traffic, and in the spring of 1900 they put into working a number of eight-wheel coupled engines. These were otherwise similar in general design to those of the "1,400" class, and they are now daily hauling loads equal to 1,000 tons deadweight. Experience of their working is so satisfactory that the stock is being rapidly increased. Attention has been publicly called to the exceptionally good earnings of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's freight trains, and it may be noted that for the half-year ended December, 1901, the average receipts for this class of trains was 10s. 3 1-2d. per mile, as against 8s. 9 1-2d. in the corresponding half-year of 1896, an improvement all due to these new methods of working. Another new feature in the working of goods traffic in this country was the introduction by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company in July, 1901, of the system of loading trains by weight. This method has enabled the company to get the best work out of their machines, heavier loads being attached behind their engines than formerly under the system of loading according to the number of waggons, irrespective of the weight of their contents. The question of the use of waggons of larger capacity has been discussed in the course of the recent controversy, and under certain conditions there is much to be said in their favour. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company built some waggons capable of carrying 30 tons about twelve months ago, and have now some dozens, both covered and open, regularly working. These have been found very useful in the transit of specific traffics in large quantities between certain places on their line, though until the methods of the traders of this country change their use must be a limited one.

It is a matter of daily experience that amongst thoughtful observers in this country the immediate future of the great capitalist organisations formed in the United States, and, in consequence, of American initiative, internationally, is looked forward to with very grave doubt; and it is equally certain that scepticism as to their endurance is not unknown even on the other side of the Atlantic. We find in an article in the New York "Iron Age" some considerations on the subject which are the more deserving of attention here because they are expressed in the leading organ of the American iron and steel trade, and are based on knowledge obtained on the spot. A striking misapprehension in regard to the "trust" problem, which crops up again and again, we are told, is that of confounding mere size with strength. Even President Roosevelt has seemed disposed to fall into this error when he has spoken of "the smaller and weaker rivals." Monopoly was undoubtedly the fundamental idea of the combination movement when it started. It is now, however, pretty thoroughly understood that very few of the consolidations really possess control of the particular industry concerned; yet popular opinion persists in regarding them as dangerous because they are big. It will be found by a study of the facts, the authority already mentioned significantly remarks, "that many of the so-called 'trusts' are balloons with extremely attenuated walls, which are very difficult to steer and may collapse with a very small puncture." The magnitude of the great combinations is a source of danger in more ways than one. Their undoubtedly excessive capitalisation may warp the judgment of the managers because they are forced to make profits on really fictitious capital. The declaration of dividends on "deluged stock masses" is the more imperative in a period during which bankers, promoters, and insiders are engaged in marketing the stock. People on this side of the Atlantic are asking to what extent the issues of the huge "combines" have actually been taken up by permanent investors. With increasing issues and mere "holdings" considerations of broad and sound policy may have to give way to the necessity of declaring attractive dividends.

Great magnitude, again, not only makes the demand for men of extraordinary talent, energy, and, perhaps above all, experience for the management of colossal undertakings imperative, but at the same time increases the risk of men of quite inadequate capacity and knowledge finding their way to the top. Even when the right men are at the top there is always the danger that the care of their own personal interests may prevent them from giving the all-absorbing attention which such vast consolidations require. The New York "Iron Age" takes the view that the modern "trusts" have come to stay. The next real depression of industry and trade, however, to whatever cause due, will show whether their true capacity for good or evil can be developed on their existing basis. The majority of them are loaded down with extravagant valuations of plant and equipment, and the great danger to the industrial welfare of the United States will lie, not in their abuse of power as monopolies, but in "their agonies preceding and during their reconstruction on sounder lines." The smaller producers outside the "trusts," relatively stronger and sounder though they may be, will be exposed to the competition of rivals facing a losing business. Every manufacturer and trader on this side of the Atlantic knows how much injury a desperate rival may do. Thus the greatest danger to the smaller producers in the future lies rather in the weakness than in the strength of the "trusts." Even during the great prosperity of the iron trade within the past few years "some branches of the industry have felt the effects of the erractic course pursued by consolidations unable to meet contingent fixed charges." It is a mistake to assume that the "trusts" have diminished competition. On the contrary, "the potentialities in that direction have grown, and under certain conditions will develop an acuteness of which we have heretofore hardly dreamt." A hopeful feature for the future, however, it is added, at least so far as the established consolidations are concerned, is that they have been utilising the era of exceptional prosperity to strengthen their position by accumulating surplus funds and endeavouring to make good originally excessive valuations of plant by extensive improvements. The quoted authority goes so far as to say that, generally speaking, the financial and physical condition of the American "trusts" is very much better to-day than when the consolidations were effected.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co's circular on the American cotton market, dated New York, October 7, is as follows :—"A temporary advance followed the publication of the startling report of the Government on October 3. That report gave a condition of 58·3 per cent, the lowest in thirty years, which if regarded by the mercantile community as a correct view of the prospects of the growing crop, would have resulted in a permanent advance to a high level of prices. But no one, either among planters or merchants, has seriously regarded the crop as in any such condition as the Department of Agriculture has pourtrayed, or believed, that the prospects indicated a crop disaster. On the contrary, the tendency is towards larger crop views than those held at the beginning of the season, as a result of the weather during September, which has in other seasons added to the yield. Those who have gone South and examined the plant return with larger ideas of the ultimate yield than they had before their trip. Above all, the absence of a bull speculation from the south in the face of the Government report was accepted as evidence that there had been some error made in the methods of the department. Southern markets during September have been relatively lower than during the past six years, and this has been believed to be corroborative testimony of the error of the report. What is now the factor which will make or mark the crop is frost, which might easily destroy enough of the crop to reduce the yield below the amount required for consumption. Spinners have not been slow to recognise this danger, and are buying the market down on each decline. They may be expected to continue this policy from now on, and give to prices a support which has been lacking. The advance from the low prices of August was based on the danger that the weather would reduce the yield below the consumption, and was largely speculative in its character. With the crop doing well on the 7th October, the only danger now before it is frost. We need a crop of at least 11,000,000 bales to furnish the supply necessary for consumption and a small addition to the world's reserve surplus, and we expect that spinning interests will recognise this fact. The local interest in January is believed to be firmly intrenched on the bull side by heavy sales of March and May. This interest is regarded as a menace to transactions in January."

At the general meeting of the German Manufacturers Association, which took place in Berlin on the 9th inst., under the presidency of Privy Councillor H. Wirth, the following resolution was passed on "Kartelle," or trusts :—"The general meeting sees in industrial syndicates a natural stage of development in commercial life. The cartels appear called upon to adjust production to demand, and obviate a planless under-selling, which is usually accompanied by a deterioration in the quality of the products. Hence their commercial advantage cannot be gainsaid, in so far as they serve, not as a means of exploiting dependent consumers, but to regulate production with the view of reaching an adequate price, and especially to red[illegible] costs of production and improve the artic[illegible]ced. The manufacturers of finished goods [illegible] themselves in a state of defence against the r[illegible]erial cartels, see, however, in the latter's actu[illegible]scendency and the growths resulting therefrom an abuse which clearly renders necessary measures for the bringing about of a commercial balance." The measure which seemed best calculated to thwart the raw material syndicates was to strengthen the Association by the incorporation of all manufacturers whose interests were threatened by them. Another subject discussed was the Stores Tax Law, the futility of which even the backers of the law have at last recognised. The purpose of this tax was to handicap the proprietors of large universal stores in favour of tradesmen dealing in special lines by imposing a particular tax upon the former's turnover above a certain figure. As a matter of course, the owners of stores throw the tax upon the shoulders of the manufacturers who supply them, and the manufacturers, where they can, recoup themselves for their extra rebate to the stores by squeezing a higher price out of their small customers. The Association passed a resolution against this ridiculous and ineffective piece of fiscal legislation.

The changes in the Mining Law of Rhodesia, recently announced, make it opportune to examine briefly the conditions under which the mining industry is carried on in Rhodesia and the Transvaal. They are, as a remarkably well-informed writer in the "Morning Post" has recently explained, altogether dissimilar. The Rand has a regular formation, and its banket beds can be mined with no greater tax on the geologist or the mechanician than a coal mine demands. Rhodesia has a large system of quartz reefs, and quartz reefs are never regular in their proportion of gold to ore. The Rand can only be mined by large companies with a heavy and expensive equipment, while experience has proved that in Rhodesia many small installations of machinery are best adapted to deal with the bodies of ore that are payable. In Rhodesia more "dead work" has to be done before the gold is won. In Rhodesia the prospector pays one shilling, and may peg out ten claims, with the right to follow their dips, spurs, and angles—an area equal to one hundred Transvaal claims. Registration costs 5s. a claim, and when work is begun the claims pay 10s. a month. In the Transvaal one pays 5s. a month each for twelve licences, or 20s. a month for each claim when production has begun. There are fees for surveying and a 10 per cent. tax on profits. In Rhodesia the Chartered Company takes 30 per cent. of the vendor's interest and nothing further. Moreover, under the new arrangement it exacts nothing under this head from owners of ground who use no more than a five-stamp battery. That is to say, a syndicate of men with moderate capital may exhaust a rich patch of gold, and pay no more than ten shillings a month for the right to do so. Obviously, therefore, Rhodesia is likely to be a poor man's country. Prospectors in future will probably develop the wealth they have found themselves. Four or five men can generally find enough capital to run a small mine, and they will get more out of their work than they would if they had to induce a company to buy properties of quite unknown value.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bangkok via Madras faulty messages liable to much delay.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 2nd November 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	15	38 p.m.	25	27
Teheran	2	1	12 p.m.	1	9
Suez	2	2	25 p.m.	0	33

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21 November, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	46	0	3
" Karachi	0	11	0	2
" Madras	0	29	0	7

A DURBAR AT SURAT.

For the purpose of conferring the title of Khan Bahadur and Rao Bahadur on Mr. Barjorjee Nasarvanjee Vakil and Mr. Hirachand Motichand Javeri, respectively, a durbar was held on Wednesday evening in the Surat Municipal Hall, by Mr. Sladen, the Collector and Political Agent to the Governor of Bombay. The hall was decorated with flags and flowers, and a large number of visitors were present to witness the ceremony, including Government servants, pensioners, and leading citizens. At the entrance of the hall a guard of honour, consisting of forty armed police, was stationed.

Mr. Sladen, who presided on the occasion, explained the object of the meeting to be to reward the services of Mr. B. N. Vakil and Mr. H. Javeri, rendered by them during the prevalence of plague. Mr. Javeri, he said, was well-known in Surat as a merchant, and connected with the local municipality for a number of years, and had collected by his personal exertions the sum of Rs. 52,000, with which he opened cheap grain shops for the benefit of the poor during the famine times. In recounting the services of Mr. B. N. Vakil, the Political Agent said, though deeply engaged in his lucrative legal profession, he (Mr. Vakil) could find spare time to help the municipality in checking the spread of plague, in his capacity as a member of the local Parsi Punchayet, as the deputy chairman of the local board, and as chairman of the managing committee. He had placed the Parsi English and vernacular schools on a satisfactory footing. He had also rendered valuable aid to the Parsi Hospital and Segregation Camps in Surat. Mr. Sladen urged his hearers to follow the example of these two worthies. In the course of his remarks Mr. Sladen observed that Surat was famous for its carving and weaving crafts, and the artizens had to work in small and wet huts, which very much hindered their business. Instead of these wretched surroundings, if a large workshop were established, they would be placed under very favourable circumstances, and their business would resume its former activity. He also advocated the opening of flag grounds for the local schools. In conclusion, the Agent to the Governor severely commented on the pernicious vice of gambling (sutta transactions), which had pervaded all classes of the people, including women, which had brought the city to the verge of ruin. They sought in their extremities the aid of the law, and failing in one direction they resorted to another. He implored his hearers to remedy this evil by national co-operation, that is, by each community in its own sphere of influence. The Sanads were then presented to Messrs. Barjorjee N. Vakil and Hirachand Javeri, respectively.

The former gentleman, in returning thanks, said that he had done nothing beyond his duty to the citizen ; and though he felt that his duty compelled him at times to do something which must have displeased some members of society, yet he was sure that he could not please all. The former Collectors, among whom he might name Messrs. Moore, MacNeil, Wales, and Weir, had submitted to Government reports about him in eulogistic terms. for which he took this opportunity to tender them his cordial thanks. Mr. Javeri, in his turn, thanked Mr. Weir and other gentlemen for their kindness in getting this honour conferred on him, adding that were it not for their support he could not have done any service to the city.

Flowers and "pan supari" were then distributed, and the assembly broke up.

S. S. DOMENICO BALDUINO.

THE Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer D Balduino from Genoa and Naples, left Aden for Bombay on the 31st ultimo and she is expected to arrive in harbour on the 6th instant at daylight. The following is the list of passengers on board :—

Aelen Rt Rev Bishop
Alexander Capt and Mrs
Ambler Mr T C
Ayres Mr
Banks Mrs
Benedetto Rev Father
Bradburn Rev C H
Bretaher Mr
Brooke Dr J S and Mrs
Brooke Miss
Brodie Miss
Bullen Mrs
Blair Mr R W and Mrs
Cassie Mr G J
Campbell Miss
Dallas Mr E C and Mrs
Dallas two Misses
Debretton Mrs F
Debretton Miss
Dobbs Mr
Doehring Mr and Mrs
Drew Rev W
Elliott Miss
Ennis Miss
Evans Mr
Fell Miss
Ford Rev G A
Ford Miss
Faustino Rev Father
Faulkner Mr A
Gardam Miss
Gompertz Mr F W
Gorio Mr G
Greatorex Mr A
reensmith Mr
Griffith Mr R R
Guy Mr and Mrs
Hannay Mr H M
Harringway Mrs and infant
Heberlein Mr and Mrs
Harper Mr
Herbert Mr and Mrs, and infant
Henningway Mrs
Holmwood Mr H and Mrs
Isaia Mr G
Jacob Capt H F and Mrs
Jacob Mr J E
James Mr W
Jameson Mr T
Jasson Miss
Johnston Mr A H
Kennedy Mrs T J, and children
Kerr Mr H
Lawrie Mr J W
LeMaister Mr and Mrs
Lyons Mr J L
Lugard Mr
Manna Rev Father
Marriott Mr C R and Mrs
Milne Mr
Mitchell Mr A E
McLean Mr A D
McCormack Mrs and Miss
McDonald Major F
Murdoch Col J B
Nash Miss
Noble Mr E W
Northcott Mrs F L
O'Malley Mrs L S. and infant
Peacock Genl H P and Mrs
Peacock Miss
Pressel Mr K
Riccardo Rev Father
Richardson Mr H G and Mrs
Rimington Mrs F C
S Croix two Rev Sisters
Salciccioni Mr E and Mrs
Sanderson Mr
Schiller Mrs and infant
Sutherland Miss L C
Thomas Mr M
Wells Mr F W and Mrs
Wells two Misses
West Mr A
Whyte Mr A
Whyte Miss
Wilson Mr A and Mrs
Woods Miss
Woollate Major and Mrs
Wyatt Mr A W and Mrs

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	3	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	5	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	5
Hospitals	0	1	0
Total	8	11	89
Same date last year	16	21	113

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba. Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	5	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	[illegible]
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	[illegible]
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	[illegible]
Water Division	0	0	[illegible]
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	[illegible]
Hospitals	0	1	[illegible]
Total	17	16	[illegible]5
Total plague deaths to date	120,794	100,327	
Same date last year	21	27	105

THE sixteenth volume of "Bubbles," the well-known coloured periodical edited by Dr. Barnardo, lies before us. It is a book to delight the heart of youth, and young people are growing infinitely more critical every year ! From the dainty outside cover, right to the end of its 350 pages, there is a wealth of colour and of story-lore that will charm everybody. The full-page pictures, printed in half a dozen colours reach the surprising total of one hundred and four teen, ranging over an immense variety of subjects. Each picture is accompanied by a well-written descriptive article. The general literary matter of the volume is contributed by a varied list of writers. The serials include ; "The Hero of Po[illegible]—a School Story for Boys" ; "Two little Foundlings," "Diamond Seekers" ; "The Men who Guard our Coasts" ; "Some Secrets won from Science—The Telephone. The Phonograph, and Photography" ; "Old and New Testament Stories." The Rev. Theodore Wood writes on Natural History as only he can do. "Jottings about the Homes" are full of interesting points concerning Dr. Barnardo's task of waif rescue. The "British Empire" articles are crammed with information, pleasantly served up, regarding John Bull's wide dominions. And these are but samples of a large store ! In its tone the Magazine is at once strongly moral and brightly religious. Buy it for your children, and read it for yourselves ! It is cheap at the price charged ; 5s. cloth gilt or 3s. 6d. in handsome boards. "Bubbles" is also issued in weekly numbers at one penny and in monthly parts at sixpence. (Publishing Office : 158, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.)

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

WITHIN the last three or four years the work done by the Royal Indian Marine has several times earned the hearty commendation of Government, and the public have come to consider that anything in the way of trooping taken in hand by the R. I. M. ships is sure to be promptly and well done. The smoothness with which the Indian Contingent was shipped to Natal in 1899 and the business-like way in which the China Field Force was sent across seas were striking examples of what our own little naval service in India can do. Again, only last week, when the cry for troops for Somaliland was raised, there was the Hardinge ready in Bombay harbour and in forty-eight hours it had embarked some 1,200 men. There is no hurry or confusion when the telegraphic orders go out from the military authorities at Simla ; everything at the ports is at once done in a cool, business-like manner, ships are chartered when necessary, stores and fittings arranged, and when the troops appear they are sent on board just as if it was part of the ordinary day's work. Big expeditions on Imperial lines, small "excursions" to the Gulf, to the East Coast of Africa, the carrying of a native regiment to this or that station for garrison purposes, a bit of Home-trooping in the relief season ; all come in the way of the R. I. M., and their record is one of practically unbroken success—even the wreck of the Warren Hastings some years ago only served to show the sterling good stuff of which officers and men were made.

Now a service of this kind, local and therefore hedged round with many limitations, can only be kept at a high standard of efficiency if the prospects of pay and promotion are reasonably good. To begin with, it has a small personnel, always a drawback ; and under existing conditions no officer who joins it can ever hope to rise to the highest post of all, for the Director is always an officer taken from the Royal Navy. The rank of Commander is the highest grade that can be reached ; and the maximum pension available is only granted to those who become Commanders, 1st grade, the numbers in this grade being limited to seven. With a free flow of promotion, under which every officer of the lower grades would see a fair chance of becoming in due time a Commander, 1st grade, there would not be any serious matter for complaint, though the pay throughout is very low. But there is now a bad block ; and, as it promises to become worse, the executive officers naturally ask that something shall be done to help them. The scale of pay may here be given in detail, as a study of it will assist to a proper understanding of the position. The Sub-Lieutenant joins on Rs. 100 per mensem ; when he has attained two years' service he draws Rs. 125. The Lieutenant draws Rs. 150 ; after three years' seniority he gets Rs. 200 ; after 6 years, Rs. 250 ; there he remains until promoted to Commander. After eight years' service as Lieutenant he is solemnly graded as "Lieutenant of eight years' seniority," but this does not mean any increase of pay, only a change of uniform. The Commanders are divided into three grades, of which the 3rd or lowest, draw Rs. 350, the 2nd grade Rs. 400 and the 1st grade Rs. 500.

Formerly Lieutenants averaged from twelve to fifteen years only before promotion to 3rd grade Commanders ; now there are senior Lieutenants on the list with sixteen years' service, and they cannot hope to get promotion for another two years or more. These officers are drawing Rs. 250 per mensem, a bare living wage for a bachelor and absolute poverty for a married man. As the seniors among the Commanders are still comparatively young men, Lieutenants within the next five years, cannot hope to get promoted under twenty years' service and upwards. As the figures we have quoted show, from the time that a Lieutenant attains six years' seniority until he becomes a 3rd grade Commander there is no increment in his pay ; at present he has to look to passing about eight years on Rs. 250 per mensem, and this period will steadily lengthen out. Anyone can see at a glance that the prospects of officers of ten years' service and under just now are gloomy in the extreme. They have not only to look forward to many years on Rs. 250 per mensem, but they can never hope to attain to one of the seven 1st grade Commanderships ; in other words they will be debarred from even qualifying for the maximum pension. As for taking leave, that becomes almost out of the question, for the furlough allowances are so small that officers must save money out of their monthly pay in order to visit Europe. Thus a Sub-Lieutenant's furlough pay is Rs. 110 to Rs. 120 per mensem ; a Lieutenant's under three years' seniority, Rs. 130 ; of three years' seniority Rs. 170 ; of six years' seniority Rs. 210. When the passage-money for a return ticket has been paid, there is not much left out of a years' furlough pay.

We have set forth a case here which, on its merits, seems worthy of most sympathetic consideration by Government. The remedies which it is suggested should be applied are few and simple, but they involve more expenditure naturally enough. In the Royal Navy navigating officers draw a substantial navigating allowance per diem ; in the Royal Indian Marine nothing whatever is given. A small matter this, perhaps, and yet one that should command immediate attention. The grant of this navigating pay is, therefore, asked. An increment of pay to Lieutenants on attaining eight years' seniority also seems a very fair request ; it is quite wrong to keep an officer for eight or ten years on Rs. 250 per month. As to the grading of Commanders, it is suggested that all should be of one rank, corresponding to the existing 1st grade ; certainly in every service each member should be qualified to attain the maximum of pension so long as he proves himself fit and capable. As to the furlough pay, the rates we have quoted are so low that their revision would be only a matter of bare justice. Taken altogether we think that the executive officers of the Royal Indian Marine have every claim upon the Government for fair and even generous treatment. The block in promotion is real and the imaginary and it will become more pronounced within the next few years ; the scale of pay and furlough allowances is low, in any case ; the denial of the navigating allowance is illogical, for extra responsibility deserves extra pay. The Government have a wonderfully efficient service, probably the cheapest in the world considering the work it does, and it would be a matter for regret if it declined one jot from its present high standard. Rather we should wish to see its usefulness increase and more ships added to the R. I. M., so that it would be equal to all the Home trooping. Then its personnel could be expanded, its crews, could be enlisted for long service and pension, instead of for periods of two years as now, and there would be a fine spirit of keenness, and enthusiasm pervading all ranks. Considering the part India may hereafter have to play in shipping men, stores, munitions of war transport, and so forth, to the Further East, to Africa and the Red Sea littoral, to the Persian Gulf and it may be in emergency to Australasia, the more ships there are of the Royal Indian Marine the better both for England and India.—"Pioneer."

KING WITHOUT A THRONE.

CURIOUS ROYALIST SERVICE IN PARIS.

A QUAINT ceremony took place on Oct. 16 at the old church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, near the Louvre, when the Naundorff family held a service in memory of the execution of Marie Antoinette. Prince Augustus John (or the "King"), as his adherents call him, was present. He knelt by himself in front of the others on a gilt praying stool with Royal arms of France over him. Augustus John, it may be mentioned, is the grandson of Charles William Naundorff, the Spandau clock-maker who claimed to be a son of Louis XVI., who, it was alleged, had escaped from the Temple instead of dying there as historically reported. With the "King" was the Dauphin, a baby in long white clothes, and other members of the so-called royal family. After the service a reception was held in the nave of the church, when about fifty ladies and gentlemen, including some members of the French aristocracy who believe the Naundorff story, made reverence before the "King." A number of Royalists under the impression that the service was a Royalist one called to inscribe their names at the church, but hastily crossed them out when they learnt the true state of affairs.

WHOLE TOWN DRUNK.

A TRAIN loaded with kegs of whisky has been wrecked on the Chicago and Alton line, near Upper Alton, and absorption of the liquid flotsam and jetsam has demoralised the whole town, writes the "Express" St. Louis correspondent. Upper Alton was a temperance stronghold, but since the upset of the train the town has been unable to get sober again. The local residents quietly raided the railway track and carried away the liquor in all sorts and sizes of vessels. The very cattle grazing beside the line were affected by the strongly alcoholised atmosphere. There have been indignation meetings in the churches and expulsion of those who have fallen before temptation. The mayor has sworn in a special guard of templars of approved fidelity to protect the scene of the wreck from further depredations.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CASTE TYRANNY IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE Madras papers recently published an instance of caste tyranny, as it exists at the present time in Southern India. In the village of Nagar, in Tindivanam Taluk, which is situated in the South Arcot District, the post office is located in the heart of the Brahmin quarter, which none but caste people may enter. When a respectable Native Christian recently visited the place, he was politely informed by some of the local twice born that he could not go to the post office direct, but should send a caste servant for his letters. This is but a solitary instance of a state of affairs that prevails all over the Presidency notwithstanding Social Reform Associations and annual conferences at which lengthy and eloquent speeches are made in favour of the remodelling of special laws and regulations. That a good deal of honest work is being steadily and quietly done for the reformation of Hindu society is undeniable, but the solid fact remains that the work benefits the higher orders exclusively, while the inferior castes are not only left to shift for themselves but are subjected to all sorts of indignities and persecution by their higher brethren. Perhaps the West Coast Districts of the Presidency are the worst offenders in this particular matter of caste tyranny. In British Malabar, and in the Native States of Cochin and Travancore, the outcaste sections of the community are practically slaves. The Cherumas, Kanakkas, Nayadis, Koragars, and other servile classes have no social status whatever. Even in the towns, they are not free to walk on the King's highway. When a Cheruma or any other soil serf meets a Brahmin or a Nair on the road, he has to run a distance of several yards and hide in the gutter or behind some bush until the proud Vere-de-Veres of Hindu society has passed. Not long ago, one of these outcastes was unmercifully thrashed in the streets of Calicut for the crime of walking along side a Nair. Had it been in some remote rural area, the chances are that the poor devil would have paid with his life for his audacity.

Some years ago there was indignation among the Brahmins of Palghat. The Collector of the District, a European Civilian, rode through the Brahmin quarter, accompanied by his pariah syce. The Brahmins stopped the rider and protested vehemently and volubly against the polluting presence of the syce, and the Collector had no help but to bow to the god of caste and send his syce back to the outskirts of the "agraharam". I remember an even more striking instance of social tyranny. A Brahmin Magistrate had to examine an outcaste witness. If the latter entered the witness-box, the Magistrate would have been polluted, so the witness stood under a tree in the Court compound, at a distance of 80 feet from the sacred presence of Mr. Nupkins, and a peon ran up and down conveying the questions of the Court and bringing back the replies of the witness. A couple of years ago, the local Board in North Malabar started a Panchama School for the education of children belonging to the soil serf community. The high caste landlords in the neighbourhood effectually prevented that school from running by dismissing from their service the parents and guardians of every boy and girl that was sent to the institution. The Tiyyas of British Malabar are low caste, but they form a very respectable and numerous section of the population. The bulk of them follow the toddy tapping profession and work as agricultural or other day labourers. At the same time, large numbers of them are wealthy and own extensive landed properties. They are well represented in the public services, in which several of them have risen to great distinction as Sub-Judges, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Sub-Magistrates, Police Inspectors, School Masters and so on. In the public offices Brahmins have to rub shoulders with them and often to work under their orders. It suits the Brahmin of course to see nothing polluting in all this ; nevertheless, a Tiyya Deputy Collector or Magistrate would be prohibited by caste laws from entering a Brahmin street. I know though of an instance in which the Brahmins of Calicut coolly pocketed their conceit and actually begged that a Tiyya Municipal subordinate might be sent to their quarter to put down a cholera epidemic from before which a caste sanitary inspector had fled. The Tiyya was received with open arms in every Brahmin house and was allowed to go where he liked. It will be seen from this that caste can unbend in its own interest.

As regards the outcaste sections of the Community there is no end to the indignities heaped upon their heads by the higher orders. Caste rules lay down that a Cheruma or Kanakka or Polaya dare not refer to a higher caste by name. The former has to speak of the latter as his Tamburan or God and of himself as the slave under the latter's foot. He must eat his food out of the broken vessels, and call that food dirt. His house must be described by himself as a cowshed. He and his women are not permitted to wear anything but the coarsest clothing and as for ornaments, nothing more valuable than brass would be tolerated. The social reformer does not trouble his head about all these matters. When he mounts the political platform he shouts for liberty and equality, and when he spouts on questions of social reform he bears in mind only his own disabilities. The wrongs of the low castes never fill his bosom with indignation, and when the Missionary and the Government endeavour to remove these wrongs, he opposes them actively. It is this one sidedness of social reform in India which most strikes the outsider and makes him entertain grave doubts regarding the sincerity and earnestness of the patriots who clamour for reform.—"Orb." in the "Pioneer."

THE SIKHS AT KELANTAN.

THE mystery of the Sikh Army with which, vide the Havas Agency, Britain invested Kelantan a month ago, is slowly coming to light. Yesterday, says the "Straits Times" of October 22nd, Jemadar Vira Singh, formerly in the Kedah Police service, with 85 Sikhs arrived here from Kelantan by the East Asiatic steamship Boribat. The Jemadar and his company, with some forty others who have remained in Kelantan to form a body-guard to the Rajah, were engaged by that ruler a couple of months ago, at the time of the trouble brought about by the attempts of Siam to ride roughshod through the Customs regulations of his Sultanate. Their engagement was a temporary one, to last through the disturbance only. When the difficulty was settled, and the Siamese had duly paid up the duties out of which they had endeavoured to burke the smaller country by a display of arms, and when the question of all such future payment duties, etc.—thanks to the intervention of the British Foreign Office—had been duly smoothed over, their services being no longer required, the Sikhs left the country. They were mostly engaged locally, or at Penang, by agents of the Rajah of Kelantan, and were shipped up the East Coast on the steamships Flevo and Ban Wat Hin. H. E. the Governor, who has been on a short visit to Kelantan, arrived here by the Government steam yacht Seabelle on Saturday evening, about twelve hours ahead of the Boribat.

JESUIT'S LOVE AFFAIR.

WHY COUNT ESTERHAZY LEFT THE ORDER.

THE Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Express" states :—

Count Eugene Esterhazy's flight from the Jesuits' home at Budapest was due to a love affair. After becoming a priest Count Esterhazy met at Budapest a French Marchioness de Reynac, whom he had previously known in Paris. The Marchioness had lost her fortune, and had come to Budapest to earn a living by giving French lessons. After a time it was noticed that the Count left the Jesuits' home at the same time daily, and the detectives reported that he always visited the Marchioness. The prior of the order rebuked the Count severely. Count Esterhazy then disappeared, and the Marchioness vanished at the same time, but no one connected her disappearance with his except the prior, who kept the knowledge to himself. The newspapers attributed her mysterious departure to a Bonapartist plot, she being regarded as an agent of the Bonapartist party. This occurred in January last. Count Esterhazy has now written that he has renounced Catholicism and has married the Marchioness. Count Esterhazy has applied to the Society of Jesus for the restoration of his fortune of some £30,000, which he handed over to it on his becoming a Jesuit. He intends to support his demand with an action at law if necessary.

ROYAL COUPLE SNUBBED.

CZARINA REFUSES TO RECEIVE QUEEN DRAGA.

According to the "Neue Freie Presse," the Czar has administered a merciless snub to the King and Queen of Servia. In response to a direct invitation from the Russian Court, King Alexander and Queen Draga completed their preparations for the journey to Livadia, arranging the minutest details connected with the route. Yesterday, on the eve of their departure, the Servian Government received through Count Lamsdorff a coldly formal intimation that the Czar desired that the Servian couple's visit should be postponed indefinitely.

This communication in itself, and still more the way in which it was made, constitutes a deliberate affront, likely to injure King Alexander's prestige more than ever.

The snub was due to the Czarina's refusal to meet Queen Draga.

FILIOLA SUA.

"SI vous n'avez pas d'enfants, ayez-en d'abord ; ensuite vous lirez."

There was once a District Officer who was so busy a person that for whole hours of every busy day he used to forget that he was a married man. he had been wedded to work long before furlough gave him a pride and happiness even surpassing the emotion of passing the open competition. He holiday at home was one long enchantment, he moved on air, he found himself talking a new language, scraps of half-forgotten poetry came unbidden to his lips, his costume and his character were rejuvenated, his whole being was gilt with the divine delight of happiness. He did [illegible]elieve—how could he ?—that his was just a common experience, one which boon nature confers on the meanest of her children. He did not forswear his former ambitions.

"Love in a hut with water and a crust" was further from his ideals than ever. This soft radiant happy being who had condescended to brighten and sweeten his life was to walk by his side up the gentle ascent which was leading him to the highest successes of an Indian career. His mofussil hospitalities would have a new charm and life would continue to be something ineffably brighter, completers sweeter than the bachelor existence of ruthless grinding toil to which ambition had hitherto committed him. But when he brought his bride to his old district old habits speedily reasserted themselves. He was the kindest, the most considerate of husbands in the few waking hours when he was not busy. But he was almost always busy. In the early morning, stout native dignitaries were waiting in the verandah for interviews, and after interviews came office boxes, and after office boxes hours of cutcherry, and it was only the weary fag-end of the day that he could spare for the little wife who found the long hot hours very hard to kill. It is a common experience and every Anglo Indian wife has been through something like it. But, in course of time, his wife whispered him a little secret which filled him with a mixture of terror and rapture. Cutcherry still occupied his hours, but he was distracted and nervous, and at times irritable. His 'amla,' it is almost humiliating to admit, bore with him because they knew the cause of his perturbed spirit. Everything is known in a little Indian Station, and his native subordinates had been husbands and fathers at an age at which he was a raw student, ignorant of everything but books. They knew, none better, that the passing irritation would result in a more settled calm than before. The practised 'amla' likes a married collector. A Benedict has not the insatiable energy of the bachelor who has nothing but his work to occupy him.

One day the Collector took a holiday. The office boxes were sent over to the Chota Sahib, and the Collector feverishly paced his verandah, a prey to the strangest and newest feelings. The Civil Surgeon, till yesterday but a colleague in charge of hospital and jail, became suddenly more important than the Lieutenant-Governor and High Court combined. The Judge's wife drove over, and was greeted with a pleading deference which was almost servile. The very ayahs, bustling about on unintelligible errands,—became priestesses of a mystery to which he had no clue. Up and down the verandah he paced, till fatigue produced a sort of stupor, a dull forgetfulness in which he aimlessly counted his footsteps in sheer vacuity of thought, till suddenly, for the first time in his life as it seemed, he heard the wail of an infant.

His child and hers ! He was leaning with his face to the verandah wall when the doctor came to bring him the news which already seemed centuries old. He had to suppress a sob which was part joy, part pride, mostly amazement.

Next day the Collector was back at office, beaming. Never were office peccadilloes so tenderly treated. As he drove to cutcherry the wail of a brown picca-ninny nearly made him pull his mare on her haunches. It was so curiously like the cry of his own little daughter ! Never before had a sense of the common humanity of black and white been brought so acutely home to him. He had always been a kind master to his subordinates ; had visited them in sickness ; had sorrowed when their frail lives ended prematurely. But he had never realised that their babies wailed so absurdly like English babies—like his own baby.

Nor did the impression ever quite fade. For when his little girl began to talk, she used the speech of the land of her birth. She learned the names of things by asking "E to ?" and pointing at the objects of her tiny curiosity. Quite soon she could speak Hindustani with a fluency which excited the envy of her mother. That was not all the mother envied the babe. She would say, half in fun, that her husband came home from cutcherry much earlier than of yore, just to see the baby start on her evening "hawa-khana." But in truth the parents' common love for the little daughter brought about a "redintegratio amoris." The Collector was even more humanised than by courtship and furlough. He felt at last that he shared all that made life most worth living with the humblest of his clerks, and work was no longer his chief divinity. India itself was a different place. Was it not the native land of his little daughter ? It has been ingeniously said that 'l'enfant est notre seconde innocence, notre 'vita nuova.'" Fortunately happy fathers do not perceive that the remark has a double significance, and that perhaps the only paradises now possible are fool's paradises. It was after the expulsion that Adam and Eve delighted, the first father by saying "I have gotten a man from the Lord." The sacred record is silent as to the joy of the parents, their proud and perplexed pleasure at the arrival of poor little Cain. Cain's subsequent career should not blind us to the fact that he began by being "the dearest" (and first) "little baby in the world." Abel was in after life a very respectable person. But his first cry must have seemed a sort of plagiarism after the unique originality of Cain's earliest wail!—J. D. A. in the "Pioneer."

STRANGE MURDER CASE.

CONDEMNED BY PUBLIC OPINION.

FOUR years ago a naturalised British subject named Mangaki, who for ten years belonged to a Manchester Volunteer regiment, was arrested at Trieste, where had settled, charged with having instigated his son, eleven years of age, to shoot his grand-mother, Mme. Mangaki.

During their father's absence in town, Mangaki's sons, aged respectively eight and eleven years, had taken his loaded revolver from it's usual place in the villa, and going to Mme. Mangaki's room, the elder boy shot her dead, his brother looking on.

Because mother and son did not agree in money matters, public opinion came to the conclusion that Mangaki had plotted the murder. But no evidence of Mangaki being a party to the crime was brought into court, while his children both declared to the judge that they had of their own sole accord killed the old lady in revenge for her cruelty to them.

Mangaki pleaded not guilty, but public opinion being against the man, and the Press having stirred popular prejudice against him as a Greek, the jury gave a verdict of guilty.

He has been confined in the convict prison of Cape d'Istria all this time, his appeal for a revision of the case having been refused.

His friends have induced him to petition the Emperor for a free pardon, and next week the British Consul at Trieste will witness the signing of the document.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LE LIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd November 1902.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week :—

No. 1 Coy.—Sergt C F Spencer, next for duty R B Lenahan

No. 2 Coy.—Sergt G L Chard, next for duty Sergt A H Muir

2. The following drills will take place this week :—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

To-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.

To-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd November 1902.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—

(1) Byculla School—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 3rd instant, and Wednesday the 5th instant.

(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 4th instant, and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 6th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

(4) Indo-British School.—At 4-30 p.m. on Mondays and at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE pay of officers in the new Australian Federal army will not be extravagant. According to advices received by the last mail, the minimum and maximum have been fixed as follows :—Lieutenants, £200 to £300 a year ; captains, £325 to £400 ; majors, £425 to £500 ; lieutenant-colonels, £550 to £600 ; colonels, £650 to £700.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

VIOLENT SCENE.

MR. O'DONNELL'S SUSPENSION.

PARLIAMENT resumed on October 16. All the time of the House is to be taken up by Government business. This means, of course the Education Bill, though other matters, it is hoped, will have the attention of the House. An attempt was made by Irish members to obtain the promise of a day to discuss their own affairs. Mr. Balfour said this would be considered if the Opposition wished to move a vote of censure. On the closure being moved, a violent scene took place. Mr. John O'Donnell, who had risen to address the House, strode across the floor to where Mr. Balfour was sitting, and clenching his fists proceeded to abuse him. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for, but Mr. O'Donnell could not be found.

A motion for his suspension was carried by 341 votes to 51. The Government's resolution appropriating the time of the House was carried by 282 to 145. After dinner the Education Bill was considered in Committee. Mr. Lloyd-George moved that the consideration of Clause 8 be postponed, but the motion was defeated by 227 votes to 78. These two divisions are interesting as foreshadowing the probable strength of the Government in dealing with this measure. The Opposition have decided not to bring forward a formal motion for the rejection of the Bill, but to fight it clause by clause. Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, is determined to carry the measure at all costs.

The distinction of being first in attendance at the House puts members to severe tests. On the present occasion the honours were shared by Mr. D. J. Morgan, the Liberal Unionist member for Walthamstow, and Sir E. D. Lawrence (Truro), both of whom appeared on the scene on the stroke of midnight, and outdistanced all other comers. Second place was secured by Colonel Welby (Taunton) who walked leisurely into the House after half-past seven.

As far as the public were concerned, the occasion might have been an ordinary day. A handful of people stood in the neighbourhood of Palace-yard but they missed a sight of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, in astrachan coat, with yellow orchid in buttonhole, passed beneath some stands erected for the royal procession, into the House almost unnoticed. Mr. Chamberlain was the first to take a seat on the Treasury bench.

The Premier had a great reception on entering the chamber. Some hisses from the Irish benches were allowed to go unnoticed. Both Radicals and Nationalists cheered Sir William Harcourt.

First business, on the Speaker taking the chair, was the issuing of writs for Devonport and Orkney and Shetland.

Then the Speaker read a letter from an Irish magistrate announcing sentences of imprisonment on Mr. Haviland Burke and Mr. Reddy, two Nationalist members.

"What about the ten others who have been arrested?" shouted Mr. MacNeill; and for nearly ten minutes, backed by loud Irish cheers, he argued that the failure of the Irish magistrates to report their cases to the House constituted a breach of privilege. The Speaker refused to admit this, and a long, heated debate was avoided for the time.

The smouldering embers again flared up when Mr. Balfour refused to grant a day for discussing Irish grievances.

Mr. Morley, however, suggested that facilities might be given for an Irish discussion, and Mr. Balfour said that if the Opposition took that view it should be a matter for consideration.

"One rule for the Irish and another for the British" was Mr. MacNeill's comment.

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN.

Mr. Balfour was loudly cheered when he rose to move; "That for the remainder of the Session Government business do have precedence at every sitting, and that at the conclusion of Government business each day Mr. Speaker do adjourn the House without question put." Besides the Education Bill, he said, there was another large and important measure which they must also finish, and with which substantial progress had been made—the London Water Bill. (Hear, hear.) They must also pass the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, and deal with the resolution in connection with the Sugar Bounties and also with the gracious gift by the King of Osborne House.

They ought to pass a Bill to make it practically possible to accept the gracious gift of his Majesty the King in respect of Osborne House, and there must be a Vote in Supply to carry on the conditions of peace in connection with the Transvaal and he must ask the House to turn the new Sessional Orders into Standing Orders, a remark which met with Opposition laughter. He did not think that the list he had laid down would in any way necessarily prolong the labours of the House. There were some few other measures on the Order paper, but they were of an uncontroversial nature and if there was a general desire that they should be passed into law they would be proceeded with.

Mr. W. Redmond observed amid laughter that there would be lots of time for all this when the Education Bill had been passed.

Mr. Bryce appealed to the Premier to reconsider his decision in regard to the Education Bill. He assured him, however, that the Opposition were not afraid to come to close quarters with him on the question. Would the right hon. gentleman at least give an assurance that where any question of urgency or importance arose he would allow the House an opportunity for discussing it?

Mr. Wyndham on entering the House was hissed by a few Irish members. The Speaker observed that he did not know why hon. members made the noise.

Irish members, said Mr. W. O'Brien, could not accept the motion, as it gagged and closured them for the entire winter.

After a spirited attack on the Education Bill by Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Balfour reiterated the Government's intention of devoting the main bulk of their time to the Education Bill.

MINISTRY'S FIRM STAND.

He said that with respect to his general statement as to the intentions of the Government, while they would be prepared to consider any matter absolutely necessary and urgent, they did not wish to discuss any questions of general legislation.

Turning to the Education Bill, he said he did not propose to enter upon a discussion as to whether the country disliked the Education Bill, or would probably like it more when more was known about it—(Opposition laughter and derisive cheers)—but he absolutely denied the proposition which had been laid down that the House of Commons was incapable of dealing with any measure just because a certain number of gentlemen expressed their opinion that the country disliked that measure. (Ministerial cheers.)

He ridiculed the suggestion that the ordinary rights of private members should remain untouched, pointing out that Parliament had never been called on to undergo the strain of an autumn Session without the taking by the Government of special facilities for getting through the outstanding business for the conduct of which it had been asked to reassemble.

As to the order of business he could give no definite pledge, but the main business every week would be the Education Bill. (Ministerial cheers, and a voice: "What about the London Water Bill?")

That would be taken, with the other measures he had named, when the Education Bill was not being taken.

Finally, he appealed to the House to let the discussion on the motion come to an end, since, whatever, their view on the Education Bill, they would surely all wish to approach the discussion of it as soon as possible.

Then the battle grew fierce, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor roused his countrymen to a perfect tornado of cheers by his denunciation of the Government, and came into conflict with the Speaker by debating their policy.

MR. HEALY'S IRONY.

Mr. Healy made a speech of most delightful irony. "I rise," he said, "for the purpose of saying a few words as to the Uganda Railway. (Laughter.) And speaking as a native of Uganda—(Laughter)—I thank the Government for their proposed action, which will no doubt bring calm to Kerry and balm to Ballymahoy. (Laughter.) I congratulate the Government on the proposal to spend money on that distant island. (Laughter.) Uganda is a place that has always been foremost in my thoughts, for from their earliest days the people of Ireland have been brought up to love and reverence it—(laughter)—and I am delighted to know that the claims of that long-neglected country have at last induced the Prime Minister to hold out to the people of Uganda the hope of having a large portion of the time of the House of Commons devoted to them, even at a moment when the whole country is in a ferment over the Education Bill. (Opposition cheers.) There must surely be some reason for the consideration which Uganda is receiving. I believe it is a perfectly crimeless country, and that its administration is in the hands of the most pure-souled removables that the British Empire could produce. It seems as though for every nigger or painted savage roaming the woods the right hon. gentleman has a tear to drop and an appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make. (Laughter.) There may be something ethereal and ennobling in these glorious and glowing altruistic feelings; perhaps there is. Connaught may be starving, but the Government has an eye of watchful care on the people of Uganda" (Laughter and Opposition cheers.)

A VIOLENT SCENE.

Then the storm broke quite suddenly.

Mr. John O'Donnell, one of the members under sentence of imprisonment, was on his feet when Mr. Balfour moved the closure.

At the same time, the Speaker rose, but Mr. O'Donnell remained standing, his lips moving, but his voice inaudible.

There rose an indescribable din. The Nationalists howled "Gag, gag"; "Shame, shame!" The Ministerialists cried "Order!"

A strange thing happened. Mr. O'Donnell, in spite of the wild clutch that Mr. Patrick O'Brien made at his coat tails, tore himself away and walked down the gangway from his seat, and after some wild gesticulations, in less time than it takes to write, was standing by Mr. Balfour's side, both hands clenched, beating time to some apparently violent piece of invective all that could be heard being, "I despise you; I despise you."

The Speaker was still standing, and Mr. Balfour with head averted, appealed to him.

But the Serjeant-at-Arms had been caught in the whirlpool of members who were hurrying in, and could not come to the rescue.

Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Ritchie, and Sir A. Acland-Hood, who were near Mr. Balfour, leaned forward to shield their leader, but before anyone could grasp the situation Mr. O'Donnell had retreated to his seat, still hurling abuse.

MR. BALFOUR CALM.

Mr. Balfour remained quite unmoved during the scene. His face was averted for the moment while he appealed to the Speaker to send for the Serjeant-at-Arms, and then, turning round, he faced the wildly gesticulating Irishman and regarded him with a bland smile.

No one on the Treasury bench moved, for although Mr. O'Donnell's gestures appeared menacing from above, he cut a harmless figure to those immediately concerned. His friends were making such a noise that even at such close quarters his words hardly reached Mr. Balfour.

What he did say in effect was: "You have gagged me in Ireland, and you shall not gag me in the House of Commons." His friends in the Lobby said that Mr. O'Donnel meant no harm, and was only carried away by his feelings.

At the time that the scene happened Mr. Balfour was not in his usual place. Having come in to move the closure, he took the first available seat nearly opposite the Speaker.

One of the most curious incidents in the scene was the entry of Sir William Walrond, who, walking rapidly from the bar of the House to tender assistance, if necessary, passed between the figure of Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Balfour to take his seat on the Treasury bench.

After some semblance of quiet had been restored the Speaker read from a slip of paper handed to him by Mr. Balfour a motion for Mr. O'Donnell's suspension. This was carried by an overwhelming majority of 341 to 51.

Mr. O'Donnell was not to be seen in the chamber. He had mysteriously disappeared, and could not be found. As a matter of precaution the Speaker called upon him to withdraw, but he had already done so of his own free will. The nationalists called for the police, but the police were not needed, Mr. O'Donnell had decided that wisdom was the better part of valour.

A division was then taken on the closure, the figures being 263 against 148—Government Majority 115.

THE RAND AND WAR TAXATION.

LIVELY INCIDENT AT THE CHAMBER OF MINES.

REUTER circulates a summary of the letter addressed by the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg to Lord Milner on the subject of the taxation of the Rand, and an account of the debate thereupon. The letter to Lord Milner insists that a large contribution to the cost of the war would be disastrous to the future of the Transvaal; calls for a prompt announcement of the Government's intentions; and declares that in any case no war payment should be demanded for five years.

The manifesto urges that a reasonable sum should be exacted, and that if Sir David Barbour's report is followed, the amount fixed should be a first charge on certain stated assets, more particularly such hitherto non-existent mining rights as the State might be entitled to dispose of.

Mr. Dale Lace urged that the Executive should have claimed that the Transvaal ought to make no contribution to the cost of the war. Mr. George Farrar considered that those who said they should contribute nothing were their worst enemies. If they indicated they were prepared to pay what the country could reasonably bear, they would get better treatment from the people at home.

Mr. Dale Lace retorted that the Executive were unanimously of opinion that there should be no war contribution, and they should be men enough to say so.

The President and other members of the Executive gave a flat denial.

An amendment by Mr. Lace was not seconded, and the letter to Lord Milner was adopted.

The "Transvaal Leader" holds that the Chamber should have boldly declared that the idea that the war tax might be spent out of the country was impossible. The Colony, it proceeds, should do as much as possible for Imperial schemes, both as a duty and as a matter of policy, but the best way to create an Imperial asset in a prosperous Colony was by imposing taxes for public works, for that would be a settlement which would repay more than any possible contribution. Nothing, the "Leader" declares can be paid by the Transvaal for at least five years and it would be intolerable to allow interest to pile up against the Colony. This would indeed be "wicked Shylockry." The "Leader" believes that the Colony can pay perhaps thirty millions for the development of the country, and this would be a magnificent Imperial reward both to the Empire and the Colony.

At the annual meeting of the Langlaagte Deep Company, Limited, at Johannesburg, Mr. Reyersbach, the Chairman, referred to the question of the working profits of mines and to the tax proclamation.

Mr. Reyersbach declared that the greater number of those who had to deal with the proclamation pronounced it wholly unworkable. A large number of queries had been placed before the Government regarding matters of principle and detail, but in no case had a solution been arrived at. The Government had placed an interpretation on several clauses which must necessarily lead to litigation, as the boards of directors could not accept the views put forward by the Treasury. The Government claimed that they were entitled to make the law retrospective which contention he denied. No definite statement could be obtained as to what the Government considered to be capital expenditure. Expenditure made during the enforced idleness of the mines and owing to the war and military exigencies could not, as the Government claimed, be regarded as capital expenditure, redemption not being allowed. That view he held was contrary to the reading and spirit of the Act. A large percentage of such total had been spent in saving the Imperial Government the necessity of safeguarding the Rand against the attacks of the Boer forces.

Mr. Reyersbach further contended that it would not be difficult to arrive at the same financial result as was expected from the war tax by levying a tax upon dividends.

SOLDIERS TO STRIKE.

RENEWAL OF DISTURBANCES IN GENEVA.

A VERY serious state of affairs has arisen in connection with the threat of the Geneva authorities to try by court-martial the men who refused to serve in the militia during the recent disturbances. Hundreds of their comrades threaten if these proceedings are taken to turn their rifles and kit to head-quarters, and never again to do any military service. The Federal authorities, however, are taking a strong line of action, and mean to court-martial the men who refuse to serve. If any soldier when called to the colours fails to report himself he will be immediately arrested and put on trial. He will be deprived of his civil rights and in other ways brought to reason.

There was some disturbance on Oct. 14, caused by strikers who had not been reinstated, and the next day there were several encounters between rioters and troopers. A number of agitators singing Anarchist songs were sabred by the cavalry. An uneasy feeling prevails.

THE distinguished invalids' list is rather a notable one for this period of the year. Lord Raglan has been prevented from making his official entry into the Isle of Man owing to an attack of gout; the Bishop of St. Albans is improving slightly; Mr. Goodall, R.A., is slowly pulling round; Dr. Parker's condition is unchanged; and the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes is not quite better from his attack of influenza.

THE exodus for India and the great Durbar began in earnest on Oct. 17th from London. About 1,000 fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen thronged the broad "Continental platform" of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway at Victoria Station. No fewer than 231 passengers set out by the boat train, many of them on their way to Marseilles to join the P. and O. steamship Persia for India. Lady Muriel Gore-Brown, Lieut.-Col. Meade, Col. Gordon, Capt. Craster, a number of military officers and their friends, and many tourists on their way to Delhi for the durbar were among the throng. The number was so great that the Continental train had to be run in two sections, and there were huge piles of luggage which quickly melted away under the direction of Mr. Green, the station superintendent.

DISGRACED LANCERS.

REGIMENT PUNISHED FOR AN UNPROVED CRIME.

THAT crack cavalry corps, the 9th Lancers, is in disgrace.

According to letters which have come home from India by the last mail, says the "Daily Express," their leave and all privileges have been stopped because of the ill-treatment of a native which took place, it is said, near their barracks.

The regiment is now stationed at Sialkot, in the Punjaub, after service in South Africa only a few weeks short of the full duration of the war.

On the night of arrival at that station the men of the regiment were entertained by men of the Gordon Highlanders and the Royal Horse Artillery, and on the same night a native was brutally ill-treated. He was either kicked or struck, being so severely injured that his death resulted a week later. He was found nearly four miles from the barracks occupied by the 9th Lancers, and was taken to hospital, remaining unconscious till the day of his death.

Towards the last, however, he recovered sufficiently to make a statement, in which he said he believed it was one of the 9th Lancers who had ill-used him. Up to that time the regiment knew nothing of the matter. Although there is much against the probability of a native accurately identifying a khaki uniform in the dark, his dying statement led to inquiry.

Some traces of blood were found within the lines of the 9th Lancers, and this justified further investigation. Much native evidence was taken and very strict inquiry was made in the regiment. Three special courts were held, but all to no avail, so far as the efforts of the regiment were concerned the matter remained a complete mystery.

DOUBTFUL GUILT.

However, Lord Curzon has very properly determined to treat all assaults upon natives as matters of great gravity, and with the object of getting to the root of the matter, a general was sent from headquarters to conduct a further investigation.

At the conclusion the general stated that it was hardly fair to blame the regiment individually, and promised to report as favourably as possible. He added, however, that the Government had decided to punish the whole regiment if the culprit was not found out, and he appealed to the guilty man to come forward and save the regiment from punishment.

The appeal met with no response, and during August the promulgation of the punishment was made.

It was a punishment of drastic severity. It was decided that all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on leave in India should be immediately recalled, and that no further leave in or out of the country should be granted till June 1, 1903, and the disgrace brought upon the regiment was emphasised by the extraordinary order that sentries should be placed on all buildings occupied by the regiment until the same date.

As a further punishment it was also stated that the regiment would be debarred from service at the Delhi Durbar, but, owing to the fact that many Indian veterans would be present who have been associated with the regiment, it was felt that this might be taken as a personal affront to them and to the force which served at Delhi during the mutiny. This part of the punishment was therefore withdrawn, and the regiment will take its place among the troops to be represented at the Coronation Durbar.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

This wholesale punishment and disgrace have naturally caused great soreness in the regiment, the 9th Lancers possessing a name and reputation second to none. And this treatment must be especially galling to a regiment that has returned straight from long and arduous service in South Africa to service in India, and thus denied the applause and appreciation received by those regiments whose more happy fortune has brought them back to England.

In his survey of individual accomplishments at the close of the war, Reuter's correspondent spoke of the 9th as the one cavalry regiment that by common consent had upheld the highest and most brilliant traditions of English cavalry, and it is on this regiment of splendid accomplishment and hitherto unblemished fame that this punishment and disgrace have fallen.

The punishment is an antiquated method and an undeserved way of treating crime. To punish all for the crime of one may be easy, but it is unjust; and the British public showed by its disapproval of the wholesale punishment in the Sandhurst affair how little it is in accord with such measures.

The matter is to be brought before the House of Commons, and it is to be hoped that English opinion will be stirred to demand a similar revision of the verdict to that which was successfully brought about at Sandhurst.

Naturally a good deal of commotion has followed the publication by the "Express" of these facts.

Military and general public opinion is in sympathy with the regiment fresh in India from splendid service in South Africa throughout the greater part of the war period; and on all sides it is felt that to punish an entire regiment, by stopping its leave, for the fault of one man, who may be any soldier in Sialkot, and not a Lancer, is not quite an enlightened policy.

The "St. James's Gazette"—has, says the "Express" in a subsequent issue, gone out of its way to cast doubt on the accuracy of the "Express" report of the matter, and in a note, evidently written by one who is deficient in knowledge of military history and martial punishments, reference is made to "the cruel wrong done by publishing an unconfirmed rumour."

The facts reached us in the first instance direct from an official at Sialkot, and were corroborated by private letters received in London; and it was because we believed it to be to the advantage of the regiment that the circumstances should be made known that we published them.

Each source of information supports the "Express" story that all men are recalled from leave and other penalties inflicted because, after the Lancers had been entertained by the Gordon Highlanders and R.H.A., a native, who died a week later, was found four miles from the barracks, and complained that one of the Lancers had kicked and illtreated him.

Lord Curzon appears to be anxious that the natives shall have humane treatment, and his efforts are applauded generally, but it seems regrettable that justice should be strained as in the case of the Lancers.

The "Pioneer" in reference to the case says:—The regiment concerned is of all the cavalry regiments in the British Army beyond question the first on the Indian roll of fame: the number and distinction of its achievements in India are unrivalled, and like all regiments which have done eminently well here, its relations with the Native Army and the people of the country have been conspicuously friendly. From the commencement of the war the regiment has been serving in South Africa. It was among the first Corps sent out from this country to save the situation in the autumn of 1899, and its work through the campaign has been on a level with its traditions. On return from South Africa the 9th Lancers—for the description will have been easily identified—were sent to Sialkote, and it was here that the unfortunate incident occurred. A cook was kicked one night by a soldier, who was never traced for certain and may not have belonged to the regiment at all, and died of a ruptured spleen. The man, who lived for some time, could not identify his assailant, and in spite of investigations zealously urged from Simla, nothing more was discovered. Later on a drowsy punkah coolie was kicked by a soldier with his bare foot, wrongly no doubt, but without any idea of the fatal consequences that unfortunately followed. The second affair probably would not have counted for much without the first, but the authorities were apparently exasperated at not having been able to bring home the first and more serious case to anyone in particular, and so a heavy collective punishment descended upon the regiment. All officers' leave has been stopped until next midsummer, and the regiment instead of being left at Sialkote to recover from the effects of the campaign, is to be brought out for the manœuvres. It seems necessary to make this short reference to the facts if only because as long as the matter is mentioned in hint and rumours, exaggerated notions of what has happened would get abroad and the general public might take up the idea seeing as distinguished a Corps thus treated that it could only be on account of some outrage like that of a few years ago in Burma, in which a large number of the men must have been implicated. Meantimer, it is curious to see the different ideas that prevail on the subject of collective punishment in England and in India. The rustication of 30 or 40 unruly and mischievous Sandhurst cadets produces there a rush of public disapproval in Press and Parliament that compels the Secretary of State and the Commander-in Chief promptly to climb down. Here the dispensers of military discipline go out of their way to inflict vicarious punishment and a serious stigma on an illustrious Corps for the misdoings of a couple of individuals. But it is the British Government that is ultimately responsible for the treatment of British troops all over the world, and the time is apparently come when it will have to take such cases into its serious consideration.

MR. PERCEVAL, late Royal Artillery, who died very suddenly at the Army and Navy Club, was the son of Mr. Spencer Perceval, M. P., and grandson of Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister who was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons in May, 1812. Mr. Perceval interested himself zealously in the work of the Army and Navy Labour Society.

POLO IN INDIA.

THE CORONATION TOURNAMENTS AT DELHI.

GREAT interest, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," has been aroused in India, the home of polo, by the forthcoming big tournaments which are to be held at Delhi in January next in connection with the Coronation Durbar. The original suggestion was to have a big race meeting during the week, but this proposition was eventually shelved in favour of two polo tournaments, the Viceroy (Lord Curzon) presenting two cups to be competed for. The conditions of the two tournaments were left to be formulated by the Indian Polo Association, with the result that the committee unanimously resolved to have one international tournament open to the world and another for the native army. The international cup, which will, of course, be played for under the Indian code of rules, is open to any team from India or abroad of four a-side, with one spare man, and it is stipulated that the matches shall consist of eight periods of five minutes each actual play. Major R. St. C. Lecky, R. H. A., the honorary secretary of the association, has been very anxious that an English team should compete for the cup and, speaking officially on behalf of Indian Polo, has promised any teams who may elect to try their luck a very hearty welcome. There has already been some talk of the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues) entering a team, and there is good reason for hoping that there will be one or two other teams of players from home also competing. In this connection the question of ponies has, of course, to be considered. Even if it were worth while to send English ponies such a long journey by sea they could not be played for in India the height limit is still an inch less than that of Hurlingham, 14 hands 1 inch being the maximum. However this difficulty can easily be overcome, for it is possible to obtain a useful lot of Arab ponies, which are easier to play than English animals, and, moreover, better suited to the hard Indian grounds. The tournament will be under the management of Major R. St. C. Lecky, R.H.A., assisted by a committee. The teams likely to be competing will include the crack native teams of Ulwar (champions of India), Jodhpore, and Golconda, besides the regimental teams of the 15th Hussars (winners of this year's Indian Inter-Regimental), 9th Lancers, 13th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 4th Hussars, 4th Dragoon Guards, 14th Hussars, &c.

Among the many visitors who are going to India to see the Durbar, which promises to be a magnificent spectacle, there will be many well known polo players. Lord Kitchener will still have on his staff Colonel Congreve, V. C. (Rifle Brigade), and Captain F. A. Maxwell, who played for the 18th Bengal Lancers in 1899, when they won the Bengal Cavalry tournament, while Lord Herbert, eldest son of Lord Pembroke, and Lord Ingestre, eldest son of Lord Shrewsbury, both of the R. H. G., may perhaps act as extra A. D. C's. during the Durbar. Practically all the officers of the blues are polo players, the best among them being Mr. Dudley Marjoribanks, Lord Tweedmouth's son; Captain Reginald Ward, one of Lord Dudley's brothers who is also a good gentleman rider; the young Duke of Roxburghe; Captain Fitzgerald who often spends his leave shooting in India and Mr. Harold Brassey, a nephew of Lord Brassey, and brother of Mr. Lenard Brassey. Mr. Harold Brassey has entered Partridge, a racehorse which used to belong to Sir J. Blundell Maple, for the Viceroy's Cup at Calcutta in December next.

Other visitors who have already booked passages are Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson of the Coldstream Guards who used at one time to be a very good back and the Duke of Marlborough, who in the early nineties was in the Cambridge University polo team. Two officers who are now on their way to India with their respective brides, are Major-General Smith-Dorien, D.S.O., the new Adjutant-General in India who was a keen player when in the Derbyshire Regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel H. De B De Lisle, who drilled and captained the Durham Light Infantry polo team to victory. It may be mentioned that entries for the International Cup close on the first of December next, and that the entrance fee is Rs 100 per team.

THE CIVIL WAR IN VENEZUELA.

CASTRO FIGHTS HARD.

THE BATTLE OF LA VICTORIA.

NEW YORK despatches dated Oct. 16 state:—A telegram from Willemstad says that General Matos and General Mendoza were not present at the beginning of the fight near La Victoria on Monday. The rebels numbered 3,100. President Castro twice led a charge in person. General Guevara was killed, and Lieut-General Algartara was mortally wounded. The odds were against President Castro in the afternoon, but the arrival of Vice-President Gomez improved the situation.

Fighting began again on Tuesday morning, President Castro retiring on La Victoria in the afternoon, after which the fighting ceased. General Matos and General Mendoza, with their forces, arrived near La Victoria the same day, bringing the total of the insurgent forces up to 8,000. There was further fighting yesterday when President Castro, having received reinforcements, had 6,000 men at his disposal. The artillery played a part never before seen in Venezuela. In the afternoon the Revolutionists held a slight advantage, the number of President Castro's guns having been reduced to four.

La Victoria, which is without provisions, is crowded with wounded. The Revolutionists attacked Valencia on Monday and Tuesday. Another telegram says that in the fighting at La Victoria the rebels lost 310 and the Government 247 men.

TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

H. M. cruiser Indefatigable has left La Guaira to take provisions for the foreigners at Tucacas, some of whom are said to be starving, as the result of concentration measures adopted by the authorities. The Indefatigable will have to run the blockade at Tucacas.

The German cruiser Vinetah as also left La Guaira, probably also bound for Tucacas. The French cruiser Suchet arrived at Carupano yesterday and lodged a protest against the arbitrary arrest of the Frenchman who was recently imprisoned there and was subsequently released with an apology.

There was fighting on Monday and Tuesday between the Government troops and the Revolutionists at Carupano.

The German cruiser Panther has forced the entrance of the Orinoco and reached Ciudad Bolivar, where she remains to protect German interests.

The foreign diplomatic representatives at Caracas have decided not to ask for bluejackets for the protection of their respective Legation.

COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION PUZZLE.

Dr. Carlos Putnam, Colombian Consul at Liverpool, says that General Aristides Fernandes, who is reported to have seized the Colombian president, is not a rebel, but is the Minister of War of the Colombian Government, and, at the death of General Pinson, took over the command of the Government troops. Some time ago the rebels named certain conditions on which they would lay down their arms. These were accepted by President Marroquin and his other Ministers, but rejected by General Fernandez.

Dr. Putnam observed that he would not be surprised if General Fernandez had seized President Marroquin. He also explains, says Reuter's correspondent, that when the present revolution broke out on October 19, 1899, Manuel Sanclemente was then President and Jose Manuel Marroquin was Vice-President. The latter rose against President Sanclemente, and cast him into prison, proclaiming himself President of the Republic of Colombia on July 31, 1900. Subsequently, ex-President Sanclemente, who was eighty-five years of age, died in prison. President Marroquin has been in office ever since, and himself selected as Minister of War General Fernandes, who is now reported to have captured him and proclaimed himself Dictator. General Fernandez, says Dr. Putnam, is a man of 42 years of age, brave, and intelligent.

General Firmian and the other principal revolutionary leaders in Hayti have embarked on board the United States cruiser Cincinnati, and will probably be taken to Jamaica, or St Thomas.

ON his Highland estate of Skibo, Mr. Andrew Carnegie never handles a gun, but he is enthusiastic with the fishing-rod, of which he is a fair manipulator. With a view to improving the angling on his domains, he has established salmon and trout hatcheries on an elaborate and extensive scale. The site of the tanks has been chosen by Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, aided by Scotch experts on fish and fisheries.

MR. R. B. HALDANE, K. C., M. P., is this winter the Gifford Lecturer on "Natural Religion," at St. Andrews University, and he has set himself the task, which he will unravel in twelve lectures, of answering the question, "How in the commencement of the twentieth century ought we to conceive God. Lord Gifford left £80,000 to the four Scottish Universities to be devoted to lectures every winter on "Natural Religion," and for each course of addresses the lecturer receives something like £600. As the lecturers have to be changed each two years the Universities have found some difficulty in supplying philosophic thinkers able to grapple with so deep and complex a subject.

MUNICIPAL COAL SUPPLY.

BRADFORD'S SCHEME TO KEEP DOWN PRICES.

BRADFORD people have had a surprise sprung upon them by the City Council's determination to include in its next Parliamentary Bill a clause seeking power for the corporation to conduct a municipal coal supply.

The proposal is an item in the programmes of the local Independent Labour party and the Municipal Workers' Federation. It originated during the great coal famine, when prices went up to a height from which they have not yet altogether receded.

The fact of the corporation having to pay such prices for its coal that gas went up 3d. per 1,000ft. was much spoken of on municipal platforms. The corporation suffered to the extent of at least 5s. a ton, or a total of half-a-million sterling. Manufacturers were penalised to a larger extent still, and householders were paying increases of 8s. or 10s.

The argument of the municipalisers is that it is time the community ceased to be at the mercy of the coal-owners. They say there is no reason why the corporation should not buy house coal as any other purchaser would, and deliver direct from the railway station to the domestic purchaser, using their own vehicles and men.

To the argument that a combination of coal merchants would succeed in establishing a boycott of the corporation, the answer was given that then pits should be bought. To this again the objectors urged that a large proportion of the coal got out of any pit would be of no use for domestic purposes, and might not be of much use for gas-making; and so markets would have to be found elsewhere for a substantial part of the product, and it might be found that there were means of closing the general markets against the municipal coal.

The municipalisers quite expect that an attempt will be made at a larger meeting of the council to override the decision. The favourite method in emergencies of this kind is to frighten the council by stating that the Parliamentary agents in London say that insistance upon a particular clause which is likely to be objectionable to the Parliamentary Committee will imperil the whole Bill.

Merchants who were interviewed by an "Express" correspondent said that they were more amused than disturbed by this development, and have not the least expectation that it will have any substantial result. They held that the corporation cannot deliver similar qualities at less prices than theirs.

There is a Coal Merchants' Association in the city which is a combination of eleven firms, and outside this organisation are dealers in open competition who say that the present competition is so tight that they have absolutely no fear of the corporation if it does act on its resolution.

POISON BY POST.

RE-TRIAL OF MOLINEUX.

AT New York, on Oct. 15, the case of Roland B. Molineux, who is accused of the murder of Mrs. Kate Adams in 1898, came up for second trial. The judge having decided that the case was too important for an ordinary jury, a special panel was ordered. Out of 200 men who were examined today only three jurors were secured, the rest being challenged as not suitable. The prosecution has made every effort to work up new evidence in this now celebrated case, but they have been unable to secure the presence of Zeller, of Newark, New Jersey, the clerk who is alleged to have been the purchaser of the famous bottle holder.

The case, which has excited a great deal of interest here, has a good many sensational features. At Christmas 1898 Harry Cornish received at his club a bottle labelled "Bromo-Seltzer," in a silver holder. His aunt, Mrs. Adams, a few days later, took a dose from this bottle for a headache, and died almost immediately. Cornish himself who had taken a smaller dose was very ill, but recovered. An analysis showed that the bottle contained cyanide of mercury, and it was believed that Molineux had sent it to Cornish as he was supposed to be jealous of his attentions to the young lady Molineux was engaged to.

Molineux was tried in 1900, convicted, and sentenced to death, but a stay of execution having been granted, the Court of Appeals quashed the verdict, and ordered a new trial on the ground that evidence was improperly admitted.

ENGLISHMAN STABBED.

ATTACKED BY A FRENCH WORKMAN.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made in Paris on the life of an Englishman named Edward Cochrane on October 10. Mr. Cochrane has for many years been manager of the carpet department of Messrs. Maple's furniture establishment, whose warehouses are down in the Epinetts quarter. Recently Mr. Cochrane was obliged to discharge one of the workmen, who thereupon threatened him with violence. The manager subsequently found chalked up on the slate in his office the words: "On Saturday night you will be done for."

Mr. Cochrane carried a revolver all the week on the advice of his employers. On the evening of the 10th as he was walking near the Square des Epinettes, somebody asked him for a light. While he was in the act of giving it he received a tremendous blow on the forehead with a knuckle-duster that stunned him. At the same time he was stabbed twice in the region of the heart.

He was conveyed to hospital, and when Mrs. Cochrane complained at the local police office the official there refused to take the charge, saying that he could do nothing until he had received a medical certificate from the hospital. His manner was curt, as if he wanted to get rid of her. To add to Mrs. Cochrane's annoyance, the authorities of the hospital refused to keep her husband longer. Communication was opened with the police head-quarters, and at last a detective took charge of the case.

Mr. Cochrane lies in a serious condition.

According to Reuter, it was not until five o'clock on Oct. 14th after Messrs. Maple had brought the matter to the notice of the British Consulate and the authorities, that the commissary visited Mr. Cochrane, and he there met the physician who had first visited him, and the English physician who had arrived in an ambulance to remove him to the English hospital. The commissary's office is not 400 yards from Mr. Cochrane's residence at 16 Rue Jonquiere.

CHINESE ROMANCE.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION WEDS A YOUNG FRENCH LADY.

AT the church of St. Philippe du Roule, Paris, on Oct. 16, took place a very uncommon marriage, the circumstances connected with which are said to be of a romantic character. The Second Secretary of Legation at the Chinese Embassy, M Charles Hsing-Ling, aged twenty-three, who is a son of the Chinese Ambassador to the French Republic, married a young Frenchwoman of the same age, Mdlle Genevieve Deneu, the daughter of a pianoforte teacher. It appears that the Chinaman, while out cycling during the summer, fell and hurt himself so severely that he had to be conveyed into a house close by at Soisy, in the Seine et Oise. Here he was very kindly treated, and nursed by the lady of the house and her daughter. He became greatly attached to the daughter, and married her with the full consent of the Chinese Ambassador. The Chinese Ambassador himself, accompanied by the entire staff of the Embassy in gala costume, and a large number of members of the Diplomatic Corps, were present. Both the bride and bridegroom belong to the Roman Catholic faith. The bridegroom was dressed in the full uniform of a Tao-Tai, or Chinese governor, and wore a crystal button on his cap. He signed his name in the register with a brush in huge Chinese characters, which occupied nearly a page of the book.

IF a writer in a recent issue of the Jewish Chronicle is not romancing, the modernization—some would even call it the vulgarization—of the Holy Land is making extraordinarily rapid progress. The writer, it appears, has recently driven from Dan to Beersheba—or, more prosaically, from Beirut to Gaza—in a motor-car. He informs his readers that he had a most enjoyable ride on an excellent road along the whole length of the Holy Land Littoral. Certainly one is at a loss how to accept his statement, equally with an even more incredible one that there are no fewer than five hundred motor-cars in Beirut. All familiar with the present-day conditions of travel in Palestine are aware that there are scarcely any roads of any length, judged by the European standard, throughout the whole length and breadth of the Holy Land. Indeed, the so-called coast road from Beirut to Jaffa—hastily repaired, or perhaps one should say constructed de novo, in view of the German Emperor's tour in 1898—is simply a high way pour rire. Many sections of this highway consisted of two narrow parallel trenches some twenty feet apart, the space between being converted into a road by the puerile contrivance of covering it with a layer of sand a few inches deep. As for the so-called bridges, it is notorious that they are for the most part in such a dangerous condition that the country people rarely use them.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

THE WASTED HOURS.

ALL the reforms ever proposed in the world, all the great works waiting to be done, might be achieved if men had devoted to them the almost inconceivable total of time they have given up to voluntary idleness and quarrelling about work. Thirty-one million days were wasted in this way in 1893 in Great Britain alone, and no statistician ever born could sum up the figures for all the countries, for all the years since Satan first invented strikes. In 1894 nine million days were thrown away. In 1895 the figure fell to five and a half millions, and in 1896 to less than four millions, but in 1897 the total rose to 10,500,000 days and in 1898 was up to fifteen millions. The angel of peace was abroad in the land in 1899 and 1900, and the wasted days of these years average the comparatively small total of two and a half millions. The average for many years past, however, has been considerably over ten millions.

ONE YEAR'S CHAOS.

The study of a year's chaos in the working world might well be made a condition of entry into Parliamentary life. In 1899 over a thousand strikes took place in Great Britain, and the total in the following year was also in four figures. In 1897 there were 864 strikes in the United Kingdom, representing a loss of ten million days' work, and affecting a quarter of a million hands—a remarkably and exceptionally small number for so many strikes. A hundred thousand of the strikers sought higher wages or protested against reductions; fifty thousand struck for shorter hours; and the rest had various objects in view. Each striker lost an average of forty-five days—one-seventh of his working life for a year.

WARS IN THE COALFIELDS.

The coalfields, perhaps naturally, are the most prolific cause of industrial warfare, and hardly a year has passed in our generation which has not had its coal strike. Forty thousand Lancashire miners struck work in 1868, and two years later there were great riots and destruction in Yorkshire through the same cause. The year 1872 was disturbed by a strike of Welsh miners and Wales was troubled again in 1873 and 1875, fifty thousand colliers being idle in both years. Several coal strikes occurred in the same year in Warwickshire and other counties, and Lancashire in 1876, Northumberland in 1877, and Durham and Cleveland in 1878 were the centres of disaffection. In 1879 a strike of forty thousand Lancashire miners involved riots and loss of life, Staffordshire's turn came in 1881, Barnsley's in 1884, Cumberland's in 1885, Northumberland's 1887, and Yorkshire's in 1888.

"THOU SHALT NOT STRIKE!"

A group of men sitting round a table averted a strike of three hundred and fifty thousand miners in England, but two years later Durham was disturbed. In 1893 the Forest of Dean was idle, and the same year saw the coalfields of England in the grip of poverty and starvation through an attempt to reduce men's wages. In Scotland, too, a hundred thousand men put down their tools in 1893, and again in 1894 sixty-five thousand miners over the Border left their pits and refused to work. So, no doubt, it will be to the end of the chapter, until the Parliaments of the world, tearing a leaf from New Zealand's notebook, have the wisdom and courage to say to Capital and Labour; "Thou shalt not strike!"

THE COST OF A PALACE.

The Crystal Palace, it would seem, is on the road to fortune at last, and the cutting down of its expenditure has apparently set the glass-house on a working basis. It was wisdom as well as economy to reduce the expenses of the Palace, which extravagance had brought to the verge of ruin. The cost of "running" the Palace a year or two ago was £350 a day—considerably over half a sovereign for every minute the grounds were open. A decent fortune has been burned away in Palace fireworks, which involve an expense of something like ten pounds a minute—£300 for a half hour's display; but it is not this item which is most surprising. Music and the drama under the old regime stood in the balance sheet for £18,000 a year, and every song sung and every piece played at the concerts may be said to have cost the Palace a good deal over a sovereign.

SOME SURPRISING FIGURES.

A hundred pounds a week on the gardens and grounds and £150 a day on museums, picture galleries, and other attractions, were amazing items in the old balance sheets of the Palace, and there are some surprising charges which can scarcely be reduced. Eighty pounds a week in rates, taxes, and insurance, £30 a day in repairs, and £30 a week in heating the Palace are inevitable expenses. The lighting of the structure runs up a bill of fifty pounds a week, which keeps fifty thousand fairy lights sparkling; and twenty pounds for police and fifteen for the fire brigade are other weekly "calls." The popularising of the Palace is still a problem to be solved, but the reduction of the expenditure was a necessary preliminary.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. MORLEY.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Morley, between whom in public life there stretches a distance such as divides hardly any other two men in the front rank of the national life, are still, and have been during all these later years, the best of friends, not less real in their friendship than in the days when they began their public lives together—the days of which Mr. Morley was thinking when he spoke, not long ago, of his going about on behalf of a real system of national education "in company with the most important member of the present Government." It was but the other day, that Mr. Chamberlain was speaking of Mr. Morley as my old friend.

FRIENDSHIP AT THE POLL.

The voting of a man earnestly interested in politics is, it cannot be doubted, one of the supremely solemn acts of his life, and there are few ties stronger than the party tie which binds men together in England. Yet an eminent Conservative once declared that he would vote for Mr. Gladstone in a university election if his vote could turn the poll; and the man who thus allowed his politics to sink in friendship was all his life a Tory, had been a member of a Conservative Ministry, and afterwards became a leader of the House of Commons and a Conservative peer. Mr. Chamberlain himself, whose differences with Mr. Gladstone were not trivial, declared in the House of Commons, when the Home Rule conflict was at its height, that "we shall have to put between us and Mr. Gladstone a space of time before we shall know how much greater he has been than any of his competitors for fame and power," and no tribute has ever been paid to a public man in England more eloquent and more worthy of being remembered than the tribute Mr. Chamberlain paid to Mr. Gladstone at the parting of the ways.

THE GRAND OLD MEN.

So, too, of Lord Salisbury, between whom and his great rival there existed an affection which, if the journalists did not notice it was not less real or less sincere because of that. It was not posthumous generosity which induced Lord Salisbury to speak of Gladstone as "the most distinguished political name of the century," and of its bearer as "a great Christian man" almost without parallel in history. Mr. Gladstone had been one of the first visitors at Hatfield when Lord Salisbury succeeded to the family estates, and the G. O. M. was once heard to say: "I don't believe that Salisbury is at all governed by political ambition; I believe him to be perfectly honest."

ARM IN ARM WITH A "CALF."

Nobody in the House of Commons is old enough in Parliamentary life to remember it, but there was, in the last Coronation year, a violent scene in Parliament which has been many times recalled. The member for Oxford, Mr. Hughes Hughes, charged Daniel O'Connell with having publicly recommended that a death's head and crossbones should be painted on the doors of those Cork electors who did not vote for his party, and in the angry debate to which the speech gave rise, O'Connell said many strong and rude things about the member for Oxford. "The hon. gentleman, said the Liberator, "talks about heads, but his head is a calf's head!" Many men of long-suffering nature would have been angry after being called a calf in the House of Commons, but somebody has noted that Hughes Hughes walked down Whitehall the next day arm in arm with Daniel O'Connell.

FRIENDS IN THE COMMONS.

It was Mr. Gladstone who, in the House of Commons, moved Disraeli to tears, and it was said of Mr. Gladstone's tribute to Lord Beaconsfield on his death that it was "a monument of higher character than any that could be carved in stone and marble." Peels' tribute to Cobden will live and be read as long as eloquence moves the human race, and, incredible as it seems, it was Disraeli who spoke of Peel as "the greatest parliamentarian that ever lived," and who said that of all men in public life Peel was the one he admired most. A Chairman of Committees who suspended eighteen Irish members and was bitterly assailed in the papers, declared that the men whom he had suspended were the men who were most kind to him and who, "by private letter and speech expressed their strong confidence in my fairness, patience, and impartiality."

OUR BLOODLESS WARS.

The world will soon be in the grip of the strikers and the chaos in the coalfields of France and America will not have been brought about in vain if it helps the world's statesmen to realise that war between two classes in one nation is not less perilous or less deplorable than war between two nations. New Zealand secure in an industrial peace which cannot be disturbed must look on with amazement at the misery and confusion which two great industrial wars are causing on two continents and which strikes in England cause almost every day. The wasted hours of human labour, the wasted wealth of the world's workers, if the sum could be reckoned for the lifetime of one man would make up the most appalling problem ever set to a philosopher or a statesman.

GOLD COAST HINTERLAND.

The latest news from the Northern Territories, Gold Coast, up to the middle of August shows, Reuter's Agency is informed, that all was then quiet in that remote region, which is cut off by nearly five weeks' journey from the coast. At the important centre of Salaga, formerly the chief town of the neutral zone, all was going on well. On his recent journey down the Volta, Colonel A. Morris, D. S.O, Chief Commissioner for the Northern Territories, established the first permanent British post at Salaga. All the traders from the Hausa States come to this town, which is one of the greatest trading centres of the region, especially in the traffic in Kola nuts.

BENEFITS FROM BRITISH OCCUPATION.

During the four years of British occupation a great change has come over the tract of territory of forty-eight thousand square miles, extending up to the eleventh parallel, now known as the Northern Territories, and peace and order have taken the place of raids and tribal feuds. Around the headquarters at Gambaga, which is one of the remotest outposts of the Empire, considerable activity is being displayed, especially in the matter of road-making. A fine road twenty feet in width and one hundred and fifty miles in length is being constructed between Gambaga and Salaga. Other important roads are also being made. The people are everywhere loyal, and taxes are coming in well. The natives greatly appreciate the benefits they derive from British rule, and even the wild Fra Fra and Tianse tribes are beginning to bring their difficulties before the Commissioner and to seek his advice. This vast district is garrisoned by six hundred men of the 2nd West African Frontier Force, with twenty officers and doctors, under Colonel Morris. For the first time the natives now enjoy absolute immunity from blackmail on the part of other tribes. Formerly it was only possible to travel with strong caravans, but now the people go about quite unprotected, and the payment of one small tax at headquarters suffices to enable the native merchant to take his produce all over the country. The relations with the French and Germans on the boundaries are most friendly. After eight months' work the anglo-German Boundary Commission has fixed the frontiers. A boundary has been decided on, and the beacon-posts along the line will shortly be placed in position.

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT.

The climate of the Northern Territories is better than that of the coast, but malaria exists. There are good prospects for the country, but its future depends to a great extent on the opening of the River Volta, which could be made a navigable waterway for four hundred miles to within three days' journey of Gambaga. At present there is no steam traffic, but as a result of a recent journey down this river made by Colonel Morris with a view to ascertaining its possibilities, the authorities have decided on the immediate establishment of a canoe transport service. The Northern Territories are chiefly agricultural, but gold has been found, especially in the south-west portion of the country, and prospectors are at work in the region. Earlier in the year it was found necessary to despatch an expedition from headquarters against the Tianses, and the Commissioner, with a strong force of troops and carriers, six white officers, and three doctors, marched to their country. The operations lasted about a month and were completely successful. There were several sharp fights, in which the natives lost heavily, and the period of the expedition was an anxious one, as the Tianses, who are very wild and warlike, were armed with deadly poisoned arrows and were very difficult to reach. The people are fetish worshippers and live in round houses. Their chiefs articles of clothing are a remarkable headdress, shaped like a Crusader's steel cap, and a great cowhide and arrow-proof shield, which they wrap round their bodies. At the conclusion of the operation Colonel Morris had the satisfaction of receiving the submission of everyone of the three Tianse chief at Gambaga. During the expedition excellent work was done by a corps of Moshi horsemen raised two years ago in the territories. They rode fifty miles in one day's operations.

THE TIANSE TOWNS.

The Tianse chief town named Sinlich was found to be over sixteen square miles in extent, with beautifully made compounds of concrete and walls twelve feet high. Outside the place the enemy were observed perched on the rocks and they shouted defiance until a Maxim and a seven-pounder were brought into play. At the town of Paha the only water places were pools in which dwelt a number of crocodiles, who are worshipped by the people. There is a superstition that for every death or birth in the town a similar event takes place among the crocodiles.

LONDON AND THE P. AND O.

THE PROPOSED MOVE TO SOUTHAMPTON.

"London with its commerce, its port, and its docks, is not in the evil plight that some uncritical detractors would have the world believe, London is ahead of any port of the world, and will remain so."

These were the main themes in a vigorous fighting speech made by Mr. C. J. Cater Scott, chairman of the London and India Dock Company, on October 18, when a special party were taken to the docks to see a new grain silo and other works in the system. There was not a word to be urged, said Mr. Scott, in support of the statement that London was in a hopeless position in point of fact the metropolitan port was ahead of any other in the United Kingdom—municipal, railway or commercial. It had also made greater advances than any other. Referring to the P. and O. boats, he said they had come into the Victoria and Albert Docks ever since they came to London. The Albert Dock was built twenty-five years ago specially for the Eastern trade. Now to say that the new vessels the P. and O. were building could not come into the dock on account of insufficient depth of water was not correct. The Eastern trade boats were limited by the depth of water in the Suez Canal. Seeing the necessity of larger ships the P. and O. had been compelled to get at this by increasing the length and the width of there vessels. The difficulty about the Albert Dock came from this as the entrance would not be long enough to take these new boats. Four years ago the dock management went to Parliament and obtained powers to build a similar dock, with an entrance sufficiently long. Owing, however, to the fact that through restrictions imposed by Parliament over 100 years ago, three-fourths of the goods that came into the docks paid nothing. To find the source of revenue to build this new dock they asked Parliament to remove these restrictions, but unhappily these additional powers were not given. The Royal Commission followed, and the result was a complete arrestation of development. As a consequence, the new P. and O. steamers would have to go elsewhere than in the Albert Dock. It was possible they would go to Tilbury, but in any case it was hoped to make some arrangement.

THE DOGE'S PALACE.

CLOSED TO PUBLIC FOR "URGENT REPAIRS."

The eastern portion of the Doge's palace and that part of the galleries facing the grand canal, where the books of the great library are stored, was suddenly closed to the public on October 3rd on the ground of "urgent repairs."

The authorities are doing their utmost to keep the actual reason for this action from the public, but a correspondent learns from an undeniable source that the sudden closing of the apartments is due to the fact that the walls facing the prison have been found to be unsafe, and that immediate strengthening was necessary in order to avoid another great catastrophe, greater even than the fall of the Campanile.

On removing some of the books it was found that the walls actually swayed. A gang of men were immediately set to work to shore them up and to brick up a number of windows which were sagging. The Government officials who examined the palace five years ago recommended the immediate removal of the library from the Doge's palace. It was stated that this recommendation had been complied with, but it is now found that not a single book or paper had been removed.

It is possible that the palace will now be closed entirely to the public until its safety is beyond question.

The famous steeple of San Stefano, which has also been found to be unsafe, is still untouched by the hand of the restorer. Signor Boni, the architect, recommended that it should be taken down bit by bit, but his advice has been ignored by the authorities; so that architects generally believe that, sooner or later, it will crumble, like the Campanile.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, who holds the position of head of the Masonic Province of Antrim, in Ireland, has been appointed Provincial Grand Master of Dorsetshire Freemasons, in succession to Mr. Montague Guest, who has resigned after thirty years' distinguished Masonic service.

Many of the greatest engineering inventions have been the products of the brains of very humble workmen, and recognizing this, Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim are encouraging the original faculties of their workmen at Barrow by offering prizes to their employees for inventiveness. They have just made six awards, and employers and employed will no doubt both benefit.

PARIS AIRSHIP DISASTER.

STEERABLE BALLOON BREAKS AWAY.

TWO MEN KILLED.

The steerable balloon of M. de Bradsky, manned by the owner and M. Morin, started at five minutes to eight on the morning of October 13, from the shed at the aerostatic station at Vaugirard. M. de Bradsky had intended to go over the Madeleine and then return to the starting point.

After some successful manœuvring with the balloon moored by a rope, M. de Bradsky let go and started off in a south-easterly direction at an altitude of about three or four hundred feet above the ground. Everything went on well, the two propellers worked excellently, and the rudder alone did not act quite as it should have. The aeronauts were consequently compelled to follow a somewhat sinuous route.

By twenty minutes past nine the balloon had returned to above its starting point, and was last reported to be floating in the clouds at an elevation of a thousand yards and out of sight.

M. de Bradsky's balloon did not return to the station at Vaugirard. A telegram was received at the Prefecture of Police stating that a balloon has fallen to the earth at Stains, near St. Denis, and that two persons have been killed.

It was subsequently confirmed that it was M. de Bradsky's balloon which dropped at Stains, the accident occurred at about half-past nine in the morning. The ropes connecting the car with the balloon broke, and M. de Bradsky and his companion M. Morin were dashed to the ground. The balloon itself then sailed in an unknown direction.

It was not until half-past ten that the news of the disaster to M. Bradsky's balloon reached the yard of M. Lachambre, the aeronaut. Madame Bradsky, who was waiting for news of her husband, and although anxious, was full of confidence in his success, did not hear of the accident until then. The balloon crossed Paris, executing with ease various evolutions above the Place de la Bourse and the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Montmartre.

At half-past nine the airship had got within three kilometres of St. Denis, and was at an altitude of about 350 feet over Stains. Some men who were working in the fields say that one of the aeronauts leant over the side of the car and inquired the direction of Pantin. They started off again, and were seen to be moving about in the car.

Suddenly one of the steel ropes broke, then other ropes also snapped, and the car, which weighed more than 400 kilogrammes, fell with awful rapidity to the ground the fore part embedding itself in the earth to some considerable depth. The balloon itself disappeared in the air.

The two aeronauts remaining in the car were crushed by the weight of the accessories of the balloon. Both had their legs broken in several places. Their faces were covered with blood, but were not lacerated. The bodies were taken to St. Denis.

At the time of the disaster the balloon had come down to within two hundred metres from the ground in readiness to descend. M. De Bradsky had shouted to a passer-by for help to secure the balloon when the car suddenly became detached from the balloon and crashed heavily to the ground. M. De Bradsky was instantly killed but the engineer Morin lived for a few minutes.

Paris has been the scene of previous accidents in connection with airship experiments. It will be remembered that on one occasion M. Santos-Dumont had a very narrow escape, and for half an hour clung precariously to a window-sill, his balloon having come to grief against a half-built house. When he finally reached the ground safely the Parisian ladies crowded round him and embraced him. Another balloonist's fate was more tragic. On the 12th of May last M. Severo (like M. Dumont a Brazilian) made an ascent in Paris in his balloon, the Pax. In mid-air there was a terrible explosion, and M. Severo and M. Sachet, his assistant, were instantly killed, the aeronaut's body falling to the earth almost at the feet of Madame Severo.

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. SANTOS DUMONT.

The "Figaro" publishes an account of an interview with M. Santos Dumont in regard to the De Bradsky fatality. M. Santos Dumont said that such a catastrophe was only too easy to foresee. M. De Bradsky was no aeronaut. The car was attached to the balloon in a manner that had not been calculated with precision and that defect had cost him his life. The lesson would, perhaps, added M. Dumont, be a useful one to those who should be tempted to go in for steering balloons before having learnt the trade of an aeronaut on an ordinary balloon. M. Dumont added: "In a fortnight I shall be ready to start from the shed from which M. De Bradsky set out. Then we shall see if it is bewitched."

The Prefect of the Seine has telegraphed to the Prefect of Police that M. de Bradsky's balloon has fallen at Ozouar-la-Ferriere, twenty-eight kilometres from Paris. The cover is torn and the rope is unravelled. There is no car attached to it.

It was stated by Reuter's Agency that M. de Bradsky (despite his name was like MM. Severo and Santos Dumont, of Brazilian origin. This, it appears, is incorrect. M. de Bradsky who was thirty-six years of age, was of Hungarian nationality, had been in the diplomatic service, and possessed the rank of Baron. He was highly educated, and had travelled a great deal, especially in India, China, and Japan. It was only in September of last year that he made his first ascent in an ordinary balloon. On that occasion he was accompanied by M. Paul Morin, the gentleman who lost his life with the Baron on Monday.

M. Lachambre, the constructor of the balloon, has made a statement, in which he said the balloon was inflated three weeks ago, and as there had been no loss of gas he felt no uneasiness on that point. However, the mechanism of the airship had not inspired him with complete confidence. He had undertaken the construction of the balloon, but had left everything else to Baron de Bradsky, the inventor. The balloon possessed perfect stability, and did not pitch or toss. If there were defects to be criticised they were in the car, which appeared too light; in the motor, which was not powerful enough; and in the steering gear, which was not sufficiently strong.

(By a curious coincidence (says the "Standard's" correspondent) the spot (Globe de Stains), where Baron de Bradsky and M. Morin fell to the ground is the place where, more than a hundred years ago, in about 1790, the first balloon inflated with gas in Paris descended.

Several of the Paris papers urge the Prefect of Police to forbid foolhardy aeronautic experiments.

M. Santos Dumont has told an "Express" reporter:—"If any person or persons in England will undertake to promise £10,000 or to pay that sum down into the bank, to be paid to me if I succeed, I am prepared this year to sail in my new airship from the Bois de Boulogne to Hyde Park. I will do it within a fortnight of the money being deposited."

THE POPE AND THE IRISH PARTY.

The Pope has sent a letter to the Irish Party through Sir Thomas Esmonde, whom he addresses as "Our Dear Son, Thomas Grattan Esmonde, First Whip of the Irish Party." He says: Dear Son,—The sons of St. Patrick, who, from time immemorial, have been so desirous of testifying to their devotion to the Holy See, could not fail, during the year of our Pontifical Jubilee, to join their voice to the magnificent concert of felicitations and good wishes which comes to us from even the most distant regions. It has been very agreeable to us to receive the homage of filial devotion which you have come to renew to us, in the name of the Irish Parliamentary Party. The welcome we have given you at the Vatican has enabled you to realise how great is the goodwill we have in our heart for our dear Irish children. But it is not enough, for us that you should be merely the verbal though faithful reporter of our sentiments towards your nation. We wish to repeat by this letter how agreeable to us has been the mission with which you have been entrusted. And we hereby renew to those whom you represent, as well as to yourself, who have so worthily discharged your mission, the assurance of our paternal goodwill by giving them from our heart the Apostolic Benediction. Given at Rome from the Vatican this 12th October, 1902—Leo, P. P. XIII.

This letter is sent under cover of another from Cardinal Rampolla, who writes that: "The Holy Father has thus early desired to address a letter to you to give you a testimony of the satisfaction caused him by the homage you have renewed to him in the name of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Herewith I have the pleasure of remitting to you the Papal document, which will give cause for rejoicing to those who have entrusted you with the noble mission of representing them. At the same time I take the opportunity to assure you, Sir, the assurance of my high esteem."

The restoration of York Minster proceeds apace, and the amount of work expended on the north-west tower may be gauged from the fact that the sculpture work has included the carving of 2,058 crockets, 118 birds, 62 grotesques, 61 finials, 87 gargoyles, and a number of bosses. The south-west tower is now to receive attention. An unfortunate and somewhat curious feature of the ravages of time on the Minster is the condition into which the beautiful stained glass window in the Chapter House has fallen. The glass is literally crumbling into dust, the surface having become, as it were, smitten with little spots or scabs, and it breaks at the slightest touch. In some places it is as thin as tissue paper, and unfortunately all the "decorated" glass in the Cathedral is corroding in the same manner. Protective measures, it is hoped, will be devised, but they will be costly.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An electric-proof dress has been devised by Professor Artemieve, of Kiev, and tested in the workshops of Siemens and Halske, Charlottenburg. It consists of fine brass wire gauze, and is worn under the clothes so that it is only visible, at the hands and head. Being light and flexible, it does not impede the movements. When the wearer comes in contact with a live wire with a high tension current the gauze protects him by carrying it to earth. The Russian inventor, with his dress on, does not hesitate to submit himself to alternating currents of 150,000 volts.

The death of Zola has again called attention to the danger of stoves in apartments. Cases of asphyxiation by carbonic oxide are too common in Paris. A new tenant enters into rooms on the ground floor, and goes to bed quite well. Next morning he is found suffocated by carbonic oxide which has entered his bedroom by the chimney from a stove in the flat above. This heavy gas discharged into the common chimney will sink to lower parts of the house, and thus collect in rooms unoccupied for some time. A French scientific journal recommends more watchfulness of stoves, and never to light one in the evening without first being sure that it goes well. When asleep in bed one cannot perceive the beginning of asphyxia. It should be remembered that all fires may become dangerous, as they produce and discharge carbonic oxide.

A petrol motor tug is now employed for towing barges on the Canal of Nivernais from Decise on the Loire to Auxerre on the Yonne, France. The tug was built by the firm of Pint and Fougerol, of Auxerre, to the plans of M. Roth. The hull is of metal, and the towage is by a chain which lies in the canal and is pulled through with a windlass driven by a petrol motor of Forest, which draws three barges and consumes about 24 litres of oil a day.

M. Andre Tournouer has gone to Patagonia to collect fossils of extinct animals. He formerly discovered the pyrotherium and astropotherium in South America, and these, with other animals of the tertiary epoch, found in that continent, appear to show that the development of animal life was by no means the same there as in North America.

A gigantic fossil carnivorous animal has been discovered by M. Boule in the clay of Vaugirard. The jaw is about 18 inches long, and the animal resembles the fossil "pachysena gigantea" discovered in the Rocky Mountains. It is curious that while animals of North America and France at the same geological epoch were alike, those of North and South America were unlike.

Mr. Frederick Collins, an American, in the "Electrical World," reviews the third edition of Sir Oliver Lodge's book on the wireless telegraph in a vein which is deplorably beside the mark. Sir Oliver Lodge had virtually discovered the wireless telegraph and shown it in public some two years before Marconi was heard of, and because the latter has made a commercial and practical use of it, Mr. Collins would ignore Sir Oliver's work and speaks of its tardy recognition as an instance of English chauvinism and antagonism to foreigners. We rather think, seeing the way Sir Oliver's experiments have been ignored, that he has good reason to complain of other inventors giving him no credit for them, but, as a matter of fact, we understand that Sir Oliver himself has never complained or taken steps to claim priority. Others have done it independently of him, and justly, for it is unfair in matters of science to overlook what has been done before. Mr. Collins also charges Sir Oliver with displaying ill-feeling on the matter in his book, a most absurd allegation, for the book is a model of strict justice all round.

Mr. Fessenden, of the United States Weather Bureau, has invented a system of wireless telegraphy, which is to be used in disseminating weather reports through the Pacific Coast. Mr. Fessenden, we understand, does not use a coherer to receive the electric waves, but a fine wire, which alters in resistance under the passage of the waves through it.

The director of the administration of the Compagnie des Tramways de l'Est, Paris, namely, M. Duncan Macdonald (it is evidently an exotic name), has introduced a new automobile scaffolding or platform for repairing trolley wires and other purposes. The automobile takes the place of two horses, and transports the scaffolding with the men much better.

Mr. Hutchin proposes that when coal is exhausted, the eucalyptus should be cultivated for fuel. In hot countries the gum tree can supply 20 tons of firewood per acre a year.

At Stangfiorden, Norway, according to the "Revue Industrielle," there is a factory for making briquettes from peat by electricity generated by water-power. All the machinery is driven by electric power, and moreover, the peat is dried and distilled in cylinders heated by electricity passing through resistances. The briquettes are in demand for fuel, and the works also manufacture combustible gases, ammoniacal waters, and tar. The "Revue Industrielle" also refers to the proposal for utilising the peat beds in Ireland in producing electricity which Lieut.-Gen. Sankey published in the "Times" not long ago in terms which have led the foreign journal to regard it as his own. The proposal, however, was originally made by a British electrical engineer in the "Nineteenth Century" in 1894, and has repeatedly been mentioned in this column, though neither Sir R. Sankey nor the "Times" appears to have been aware of the fact.

It is now ascertained that the system of so called "canals" on the planet Mars can be traced through the grey regions, or "seas," as well as on the "continents," and it is well-known that Mr. Lowell, the American astronomer, explains them by vegetation, which, varying with the seasons, accounts for their changes. This opinion is borne out by Mr. Pickering's recent observations of the moon, where similar "canals" are apparent, and their changes can be followed better than those of Mars. Admitting that vegetation will account for the appearance, its character is an interesting speculation. Gravity is so small on the moon that growth might be rapid, and plants of the enormous dimensions flourish, more especially as they are not likely to be overturned by storms. Moisture and carbonic acid are wanted for a rank vegetation as we know it, but seemingly there is little water on the moon.

Herr Gross, in the "Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift," shows that silicium is not an element but a compound of elements, one of which he calls silicium.

Snails are not supposed to be very clever, but according to the "Revue Scientifique" a raiser of edible snails in the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, was baffled by their ingenuity. To keep his crawling livestock within bounds he ran a series of sharp metal points along the top of the fence enclosing their field, thinking that the points would prick the foot of the animal and make him draw back. However, the plan failed and the farmer soon discovered that the "escargots," like little wanton boys, had climbed on each other's backs in order to get over the sharp points. The method appeared to show co-operation, and the last snail was left behind after helping over the others—an instance of heroism in humble life.

Sir Frederick Treves, speaking at Liverpool, on "Old and New Medical Faiths," said the time had come when it would appear that many of the so-called symptoms of disease were expressions of a natural effort towards cure, that they were not only not malign in their intent, but had for their end the ridding of the body of the very troubles which they were supposed to represent. Many peoples hold, with the author of "Religio Medici," that there is "nothing natural in any of the processes of disease and nothing beneficent in any of its manifestations." Sir Frederick instanced inflammation, the manifestation following perforation in appendicitis and the phenomena of peritonitis in illustration of the argument that many of the symptoms of disease, instead of being pounded out of the body by violence as wholly pernicious, should rather be regarded as means for guiding the physician in the treatment he should adopt.

Through the generosity of a Parsee gentleman, tongas or two-wheeled carts were attached to the Cavalry Division in South Africa for ambulance purposes, and appear to have fulfilled their purpose admirably. Lieutenant-Colonel Hathaway, R.A.M.C., suggests, in the "British Medical Journal," that the Regimental Medical Transport of each cavalry corps should consist of one of these carts with a mounted detachment of five men. For a mounted bearer company eight such carts with their mounted detachments would be sufficient. Nothing which can be dispensed with should be carried in the carts beyond stretchers, splints, and cooking utensils for beef tea, &c., the detachment would carry most of the surgical equipment in haversacks and compressed drugs in a belt.

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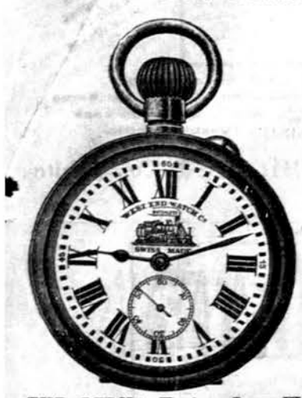


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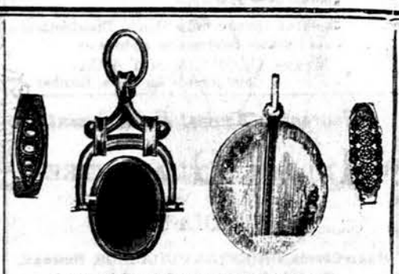
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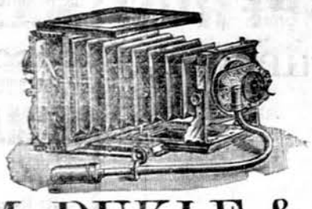
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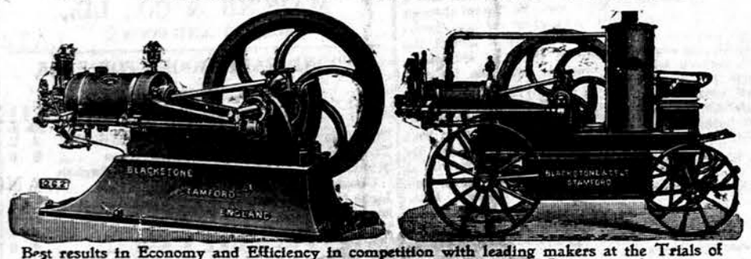
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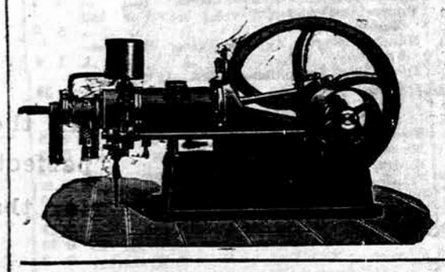
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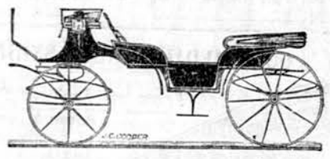
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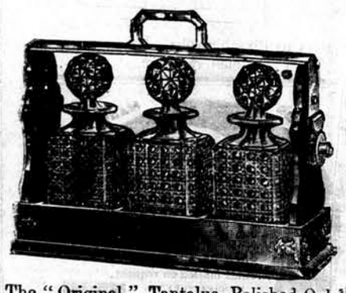

Cake Dish, Rs. 33.

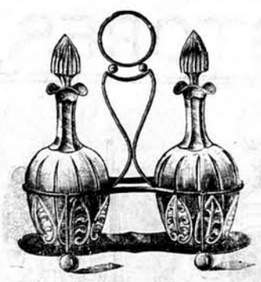

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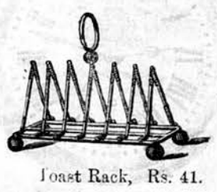

Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.


Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.

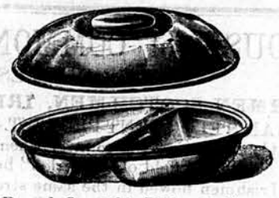

6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.


Preserved Stand and Spoon, Rs. 14.


Pepper, Rs. 3.


Toast Rack, Rs. 41.


11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.


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¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1¼ " " 38


½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
1¼ " " 30


Pepper, Rs. 2-8.

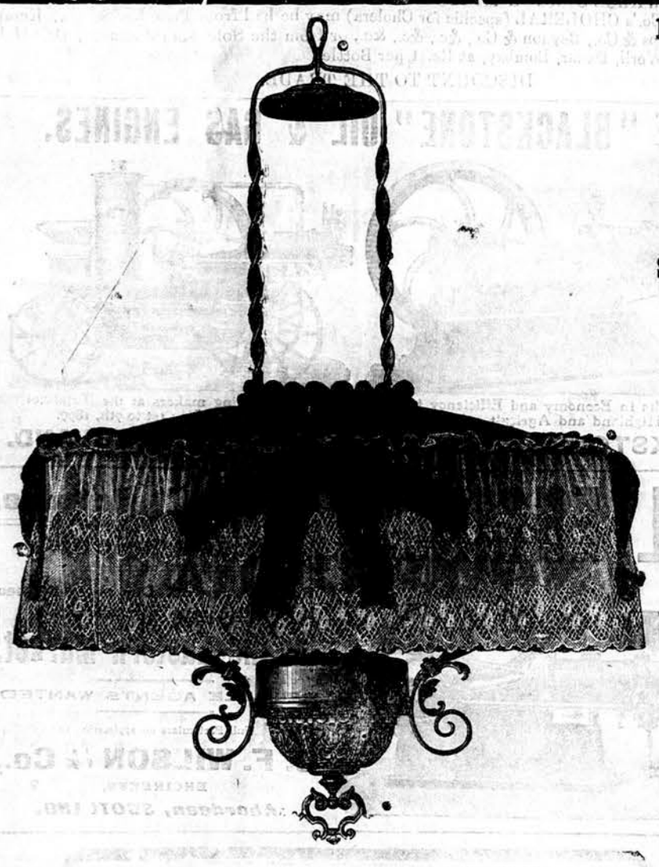

Ice Pail, Rs. 10.


Spirit Bottle, Rs. 5-8.

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